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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 29, 1870. NO. 38.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE WAR.

The Bombardment of Paris.

Terms of the Surrender of Metz.

Napoleon to be Transferred to Elba.

Heavy Rifle Firing Near Paris.

The Advance on Lyons Begun.

Bazaine's Surrender Contemplates Speedy Peace.

ENGLAND.

The Bombardment of Paris.

LONDON, October 28.—A correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs the following from Versailles, under date of the 22nd: It will be a few days yet before the Germans bombard Paris. In the action of the 21st sixty-five battalions took part, supported by twelve batteries.

Bazaine was recently informed he could only be harmed which were accorded to McMahon.

Sixty thousand sick and wounded French and Germans are in and around Versailles.

Forts Vaures, Montrouge and Bicent are now connected by strong earthworks.

Twenty citizens of Bongeul have been executed by the Prussians for aiding the French in their sorties from Paris.

There is a force of twenty-five hundred Prussians before Mezieres. Active operations are not commenced. Siege guns have not arrived. There was sharp skirmishing between reconnoitering parties on the left bank of the Loire, near Orleans, yesterday. The parties retired.

On Sunday a Prussian provision train near Vonsoirs was attacked by francstireurs, who killed the escort and captured the stores. These also killed thirty of the White Cuirassears near Obiel.

England Wants to Traffic.

LONDON, October 18.—The *Times* doubts if England could, if she would, be impartial, scrupulous neutrality, as afford supplies to both belligerents.

German Vessel Captured.

LONDON, October 28.—A recent arrival from the west coast of Africa announces that the French frigate Villepent captured the German steamer Hero near Bonny on the 17th of September. The prize had 700 barrels of gunpowder aboard.

Mourning at Orleans.

LONDON, October 28.—At Orleans the Prussian bands play every evening, but the inhabitants remain closely housed. The shops are all closed and the women appear in mourning.

173,000 Prisoners at Metz.

LONDON, October 28.—The capitulation of Metz was signed until Thursday night. The city will be occupied by the Germans to-morrow. The whole number of prisoners now is represented at one hundred and seventy-three thousand, including three marshals and six thousand officers. One hundred guns were fired in Berlin yesterday, in honor of the event.

A dispatch to the London *Times* from Berlin intimates that the French had rejected the German terms, but it does not think the fall of Metz will lead them to reconsider their determination.

Lord Lyons, British Minister to France, is preparing to leave Tours. He has engaged the first floor of the Hotel de La Paix, in Bordeaux.

Le Temps estimates that the expenses of the war, including all the loss of ammunements, since 1868, at four hundred and sixty millions of pounds.

Rifle Firing Near Paris—Advance on Lyons Commenced.

LONDON, October 28.—Heavy rifle firing was heard early near Paris. The sound coming from the defenses between Lavillette and Mont Mante.

Germans who occupied Vesanl in considerable force have left for Gray-aru-Saone. This movement on the left wing of the Saone is believed to be the first step in the advance on Lyons.

The court of inquiry on the blowing up of the citadel of Laon arrives at the French commandant of all responsibility.

A letter from Garibaldi is published, in which he says he is in communication with Germany when she sought the overthrow of Napoleon, and he is now sympathizes with France because she has made herself a Republic.

A soldier at Soanden grossly insulted Lord Loftus, British Minister to Prussia, and was severely punished.

Dispatches from Tours report Gen. Michel appointed to succeed Cambrel in command of the Eastern Department.

It is reported that a German corps has been defeated and routed between Beaugency and Montelland. The people of Amiens display intense ardor in defense of the city.

The French Government has by decree ordered trial by jury in all cases.

Bazaine's Capitulation Contemplates Speedy Peace.

Special to the Herald.]

LONDON, October 28.—Advices from Boulion, of the 27th, state that the capitulation of Bazaine with the army at Metz is in conformity with an understanding arrived at by the King of Prussia, and contemplates speedy peace.

The Fall of Metz Confirmed—Text of the Negotiations now Going on at Versailles.

Special to the World.]

LONDON, October 28.—The news of the surrender of Metz, with its army of 173,000 soldiers, numbering 83,000 combatants of all arms, and of between 15,000 and 20,000 disabled troops is confirmed to-day. In Government circles and among the imperialists it is regarded as favorable to the negotiations now going on at Versailles for an armistice. These negotiations, on an original basis, involve no reference to Metz, the army of Marshal Bazaine having been considered by both parties as out of the practical question. It is now points on the best authorities as follows: First, that the *status quo ante bellum* is to govern all arrangements looking to the possible resumption of arms after the armistice; second, that all belligerent acts are to be allowed to hold undisturbed their actual possessions at the time of the signing of the armistice; third, that the city of Paris is to be allowed to receive daily one day's supplies; provisions; fourth, that the people are to be given throughout the country to proceed with the election of members to the Constituant Assembly. It is now reported that Austria has renewed her activity in the support of the English negotiation, and that she is warmly backed by the Italian government. The intelligence just received from the Foreign Office here indicates that the negotiations at Versailles have consented, on a formal demand to that effect, couched in the diplomatic but decided language of the governments of Great Britain and Russia, to grant M. Thiers safe conduct from Tours through the German lines into Paris. It is expected that the interview between Thiers and Gen. Trochu will decide the fate of the negotiations for an armistice.

FRANCE.

Great Battles Imminent on the Loire.

TOURS, October 28.—The government continues to withhold news of operations on the Loire. All known is that vast bodies of troops have been massing for some days, and that great battles are imminent near Le Mans and Orleans. Nothing official was received from Paris to-day, but it is privately reported that several successful sorties have been made.

The official report of the capitulation of Schlestadt has been received by the Minister of the Interior.

Advices from Besancon show that successful resistance has been offered to the German invaders of the eastern provinces. Thiers started for Paris to-day.

The Prussians Defeated Between Mont Sileard and Besancon.

TOURS, October 28.—The following official dispatch has been made public:

"BOURG, October 28.—A telegram from Basle announces that the Prussians have suffered a defeat between Mont Sileard and Besancon. Another, lately, from the Southern California and Arizona, which have been settled for at least a hundred years, being but a source of aggravation and humiliation to us as a nation. Speaking of earthquakes, the following story is told by a San Francisco correspondent:

When the last grand rouser, two years since, shook up San Francisco, "Carleton," who had just arrived from India, on his way back to Boston, was on a river steamer coming back to the city, and missed the grand shock. This was a great disappointment to him, and he expressed his regrets quite emphatically at the *Bulletin* office, on Clay street, where he was writing something at the moment. He had always been anxious to experience an earthquake, and, after traveling all around the world, he had missed the grand one, confound it! Just at this moment the table began to move, the building to creak and groan, and everything to fall—one of the heaviest of the after-shocks being upon us, and a rush was made down stairs into the street. The processions was led by "Carleton," who took three steps at a bounce all the way down, leaving his hat behind him. He did not stop to look back, but made a bee-line for the wharf, took passage for Sacramento, got on the Overland cars, which then ran only to Elko or Argenta, telegraphed back for his luggage to be sent on from the hotel after him, and bade San Francisco goodbye. He had all the chicken-pie he wanted, then and there.

MR. F. R. CAPE, of Philadelphia, has been studying the law of earthquakes. Writing to the *Post* of that city, he says: "For four years the earthquake periods have been announced, and I have been in all, or nearly all cases, verified. The recent earthquake periods were announced to friends in Troy, New York, with the remark that the principal October combination of earthquake forces was one of great violence. That was from the 12th to 18th, second from the 25th to November 1st. They are of two kinds, the premonitory and final shocks. It is but possible that the general slump on the 26th was the adjustment of one massive crust to the conditions resulting from the derangements of the first period. I rather think, however, that they were only premonitory of the approaching latter period, to occur about the last week of the present month. Tidings of earthquakes occurring, especially in shock localities, will be duly reported for that period, and your playful hint on the subject has prompted me to inform you beforehand, as I do with the utmost confidence."

RUSSIA.

Anti-German Governors Removed.

ST. PETERSBURG, October 28.—The Emperor has removed certain anti-German Governors in the Baltic provinces.

NEW CASTLE, PA.

The Croton Glass Works and Four Dwellings Burned—Burglary at New Brighton.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NEW CASTLE, October 28, 1870.

About two o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the extensive works known as the Croton Glass works of this city, owned by C. Himsen, Jr., burning the entire works with considerable stock which was at the works, also burning four dwellings owned by the same party. The fire is supposed to have caught from the furnaces belonging to the works. The total loss is fifty-five thousand dollars, covered by an insurance of thirty-three thousand dollars. The effect of the fire is to throw over one hundred and fifty men out of employment, and is considered a serious loss to the city. The works will probably be rebuilt immediately.

The freight office at New Brighton was broken open last night, and the safe blown open and rifled of its contents, a few dollars in change. The outside door was pried open with bars in a skillful manner. The whole job was doubtless the work of an accomplished burglar.

WEST VIRGINIA ELECTION.

The State Probably Carried by the Democrats.

WHEELING, W. VA., October 28.—Partial returns to-day from about ten counties show large Democratic gains. Davis, Democrat, in the First Congressional District, is undoubtedly elected over Goff, Republican. Ohio county increases her Democratic majority for Governor to 455, although on local issues the Republicans elect a Sheriff and Clerk of Court. The Democrats gain largely in members of the House of Delegates, sufficient they claim, to control the next Legislature. Nothing has been received from the Kanawha region up to this hour. It will be impossible to determine the result in the State until further returns are received, although it is conceded by the Republicans that the majority since 1868 has been greatly reduced, and there is a probability they lose the Third Congressional District, as well as the First. A telegram from Charleston, Kanawha county, says the county is very close, probably a Democratic majority.

WHEELING, W. VA., October 28.—Additional returns from the West Virginia counties heard from in M-rion county there is 59 Republican majority. Republican loss 200; Lewis county, Democratic majority on Sheriff and Congressional ticket 156; Kanawha county 85 Republican majority; Cabell county, 150 Democratic majority; Lincoln, 100 Democratic majority; Boone, 100 Democratic majority.

THE RIVER INTERESTS.

Meeting in Opposition to the Newport and Cincinnati Bridge—Interview with Colonel Scott—His Propositions Impracticable and Unsatisfactory.

CINCINNATI, October 28.—An important meeting in opposition to the Newport and Cincinnati bridge, as now constructed, was held to-day by a joint committee of the Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade and city government, in connection with the representatives of Pittsburgh, the Local Exchange and the river interests of that city. There was a general interchange of opinion in regard to the course to be pursued. A dispatch was read from the Pittsburgh Exchange at Philadelphia, in which they state that they had an interview with Col. Scott, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and that the latter privately, no difficulty would be met in raising the bridge thirty feet, if funds could be procured; that estimates of the expense would be made, and that he proposed that Cincinnati take enough stock to do the work. To this the company replied that the proposition was impracticable and unsatisfactory. A resolution was unanimously adopted declaring it expedient to immediately enjoin the bridge company from further work on the structure and requesting the respective constituencies to grant moral and pecuniary aid for legal purposes.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

Information has been received that a cyclone, almost equal in violence to that which swept over the eastern portion of Cuba, on the 7th and 8th, prevailed in the western portion of the island on the 19th and 20th. Trees and villages were leveled with the ground, crops destroyed, and immense damage done to property, and reports of the loss of life and shipping are coming in by telegraph. Communication and travel with the West is impossible.

By a collision on the Vandalia and Terra Haute Railroad, on Thursday, M. P. Manshaw, of Adams Express, was killed, and two other persons injured.

Extensive preparations are making for the State Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association, to be held at Cincinnati on Friday and Saturday of next week.

The railroad boarding house at Bismarck, Missouri, on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, was burned early yesterday morning. The keeper of the house, name unknown, was burned to death, and two other men badly injured. The house was full of sleeping railroad laborers and mechanics, and their escape was effected with much difficulty.

A Richmond, Virginia, dispatch of yesterday says: A serious accident occurred on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad yesterday close to the chasm into which a passenger car was precipitated in August last, when so many lives were lost. A western bound freight train had pulled over the long trestle, and the eastern bound Jerry's Run and was slowly making the last ascent of the eastern acclivity of the Alleghenies when the rear portion of the train, including the accommodation passenger car, broke loose and rushed back with such fearful velocity as to cause the trestle work over the run to give way. The cars were hurled down an embankment of eighty feet, smashing them to atoms and instantly killing two men and severely wounding two others. The killed are a Mr. Gay and a negro named Wo'ston, and the wounded, Mr. Richmond and Mr. Heppard, all of this State. It will take several days to repair the broken trestle work.

The town of Centerville, Idaho, was totally burned on the 24th of October.

The small pox is raging at Salem, Oregon. one member of the Legislature has died, and two others are dangerously ill. The people are panic-stricken.

Richard W. Aiken was arrested at Poughkeepsie, New York, yesterday morning, charged with defrauding Charles A. Meigs and Charles H. Meigs, of New York, of $250 000. The bail was fixed at $40,000, which he was not able to obtain.

Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, October 29, 1870.

Boats passed down to-day: W. F. Curtis at 7 A. M., and Nightingale at 12:30 P. M. Up: Mountain Boy at 5 P. M., and America at 10 P. M. River stationary; raining and warm.

H.

SAN FRANCISCO just now is feeling rather bad that she had no volcano, while at the same time there is a scarcity of earthquakes. A vocano having lately appeared in sight of San Diego, just over the line on Mexican soil. A city paper thinks this is outrageous, and suggests that San Francisco should do something about it. It urges that Mexico, with a population of 8,500,000 only, has a dozen volcanoes or more, and can afford to go to the expense of getting up an eruption for the special benefit of a distinguished visitor at any time, as they did at Colima, for Mr. Seward, last year, while the United States, with 40,000,000 inhabitants, has not a single first-class volcano on its whole territory—the two or three hundred second-class ones in Southern California and Arizona, which have been settled for at least a hundred years, being but a source of aggravation and humiliation to us as a nation. Speaking of earthquakes, the following story is told by a San Francisco correspondent:

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

WASHINGTON.

THE CENSUS RETURNS RELIABLE.

Reasons for the Disappointment of the Large Cities—The Illness of Chief Justice Chase—Ovation to Jeff. Davis—Mr. Delano to Assume His Duties in the Interior Department Next Week, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 28, 1870.

Chief Justice Chase.

Has written a letter to the clerk of the Supreme Court that he will not be here to open Court, a special term of which commences on Monday next, and directing him to notify Justice Nelson to that effect, who in his absence will preside. The friends of the Chief Justice are afraid that his complaint is incipient paralysis.

Jeff. Davis

Passed through the city quietly yesterday, without attracting any particular attention. On his arrival at Alexandria, however, the people turned out *en masse* and gave him a grand ovation. The ex-Confederate chief is the guest of his old Adjutant General Cooper, now residing at Semilary Hill, near Alexandria.

The Census Returns Reliable.

Notwithstanding complaint from various quarters of the inaccuracy of the census, Gen. Walker, the Superintendent, places great confidence in the returns received, especially from the large cities. Tables have been prepared in the eastern cities with a view of showing by all previous rates of increase that the present figures must be much in excess. In Philadelphia is held at the census office to-day the fullest meeting of the Board of Supervising, which inevitably leads to the scattering of large portions of the laboring element, and those having a permanent home, go at once on the shocking of manufacturing to points where they will be employed at the same labor. In regard to Baltimore, it is believed that the cessation of the war is cause enough for the falling off in the census, while the present census show. During the war that city became a most important commercial center for a large district terminating in West Virginia and on the coast held by our forces. It's growth during the war was out of all proportion to usual times. Now other southern cities divide the coast trade and that of the interior, and a diminution of trade has followed inevitably. It does not seem to be understood by those making complaints concerning the manner in which the officials execute their work that neither the Superintendent of the census nor the Secretary of the Interior have any will in the selection or appointments of enumerators, neither can they remove them for cause. This has proved a great embarrassment in some localities. The law, however, places the appointment of the supervisors, and the assignment of their districts, in the hands of the marshals. Of course the enumerators only receive returns as they are furnished. The opinion of the Superintendent is that the total population will prove to be between thirty-eight and forty millions.

A Farce, or Worse.

The authorities have no information that the late trial of Mayor Cahoon in Richmond was a farce, or worse; that absolutely nothing was proven against him, and that the whole affair turned upon the fact that he was an active and leading Democrat. When the charges were first brought against Cahoon, Gen. Canby, then in command of the Fifth Military district, caused a full investigation before a military commission, and the latter reported the charges to be groundless.

Commissioner Delano

Authoritatively stated to-day that he would assume the duties of the Interior Department next week.

Senator Morton

Arrived here to-day. He was so fattened by his trip that he got into his seat with some hoors, refusing admittance even to his most intimate friends. This evening he had a lengthy interview with the President, principally with regard to matters of legislature. There is no truth in the rumor that he assumed to recognize as a candidate in his place for the English mission.

Cabinet Meeting.

There was a full attendance at the Cabinet meeting to-day. No New York election matters were discussed, and the whole time the President and War Department in sending troops there to maintain order fully indorsed. Secretary Fox took his leave of the members of the Cabinet, stating that probably this was the last meeting of the kind he would attend.

The German Mail System.

The German steamers will commence running again immediately, and have asked the Postal Department for the mails, but serious good to difficulties that may arise. The Postoffice Department has the matter under advisement.

WASHINGTON, October 28, 1870.

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

President Grant called at the Internal Revenue office and had a long interview with Mr. Delano this morning. It is understood that Secretary Cox will resume his seat to-day, when Delano will assume charge in the Interior Department.

RELIEVED.

Maj. Samuel Ross, United States Army, unassigned, has been relieved from duty as Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Washington Territory, and placed on the list awaiting orders. Captains J. B. Baldwin and A. D. Palmer have also been relieved as Indian Agents.

NOT SO.

The statement recently published that $500 was sent to the United States Treasurer a few days ago for the consolence fund, from Louisville, Ky., turns out to be a forged check for the amount, purporting to have been sent through the Merchants' Union Express, was received Jerry's Run and was slowly making the last ascent of the eastern acclivity of the Alleghenies when the rear portion of the train, including the accommodation passenger car, broke loose and rushed back with such fearful velocity as to cause the trestle work over the run to give way. The cars were hurled down an embankment of eighty feet, smashing them to atoms and instantly killing two men and severely wounding two others. The killed are a Mr. Gay and a negro named Wo'ston, and the wounded, Mr. Richmond and Mr. Heppard, all of this State. It will take several days to repair the broken trestle work.

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EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

A Day Fixed for the Massacre of all Foreigners in China—Limerick Protests Against the Italian Occupation of Rome—Resignation of Senor Rivera—New Italian Ministry to be Formed—The Spanish Throne, &c., &c.

Day Fixed for the Massacre of All Foreigners in China.

LONDON, October 28.—A dispatch from Bombay announces that a day has been fixed by the Chinese for the massacre of all foreigners. They are marching, and distributing their troops accordingly. The Consuls everywhere notice an increasing hostility and insolence among the native population. There is much excitement among the English and French residents.

Limerick Protests.

LIMERICK, October 28.—The Corporation have united in a protest against Italian incorporation of the Papal States.

Rivera to Resign.

MADRID, October 28.—The early resignation of Senor Rivera as President of the Cortes is announced. Senor Moret will introduce into the Cortes, early in the coming session, a bill to consolidate the Cuban debt.

New Italian Ministry to be Formed.

LONDON, October 28.—It is certain the Italian Parliament will be dissolved, and a new ministry formed.

Favorable Answers.

MADRID, October 27.—It is reported the great powers have returned answers favorable to the candidature of the Duke of Aosta.

John Bright—Burnside in London, &c.

LONDON, October 28.—John Bright has left his retreat in Wales for London, but although convalescent, will return in a few days to pass the winter.

General Burnside has arrived in London.

Lockyer and other eminent astronomers have received invitations from the United States to visit America for the purpose of observing the eclipse in December. The papers here contrast the liberality of America in making preparations for the observations of this eclipse with the parsimony of Great Britain.

A Fearful Explosion

Occurred to-day at Kynock's ammunition works, near Birmingham. Nine workmen were badly injured.

The agitation in behalf of Irish political prisoners has become general and systematic in England.

Shocks of Earthquake

Were felt last week at Athens simultaneously with the appearance of brilliant aurora.

Market.

QUEENSTOWN, October 28—The steamship Holland, from New York, arrived to-day.

LONDON, October 28.—The steamer Russia has arrived out.

The Markets.

LONDON, October 28, Evening—Consols 93¼. Bonds quiet; 5-20s, 1865, old, 89¾; new, 89¾. Stocks dull; Erie 18¾; Illinois Central, 96¾. Weather cloudy.

LIVERPOOL, October 28.—California white wheat—old 7s; red winter 9s 1d; new Milwaukee 8s 6d. Corn 29s(@30s; new 30s. Oats 2s 1d.

Pork 107½. Peas 41½. Lard 74s. Cheese 69s. Cumberland middles 52½.

Refined petroleum 2s. Spirits turpentine 29s.

FRANKFORT, October 28—Bonds 93½.

LONDON, October 28.—Petroleum spirits 10½d; refined 25½d. Linseed oil declining at 29s@30s. Linseed cakes firmer.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 28, 1870.

THE SHENANDOAH SAFE.

A cable dispatch has been received from one of the officers of the United States steamer Shenandosh.

THE ILLEGAL REGISTRY CASES

Are to be tried next week before Judges Woodruff and Benedict. Should there be a difference of opinion between the Judges, the case will be at once certified to the United States Supreme Court, which meets in Washington next week.

REVEREDY JOHNSON

Came as a passenger on the steamer China.

NATURALIZATIONS.

The work of naturalization closed to-day. The Common Pleas Court has made seven hundred citizens since October 1st, and the Superior Court about two hundred per day for the past few days.

DEDICATED.

Dickinson Hall, in Princeton College, was formerly dedicated yesterday.

IMPORTANT DECISION AS TO THE MARRIAGE RELATION.

Judge Tappan, of the Kings county Supreme Court, to-day decided in a case involving one hundred and seventy thousand dollars that a marriage is perfectly legal if the parties promised to live together as husband and wife, and exhibit them as such, the marriage ceremony is performed is legal.

VANDERBILT ERIE WAR RENEWED.

A renewal of the war between the Vanderbilt and Erie forces is looked for more perfectly than ever. The new Erie Branch to the Suspension Bridge was to have been opened next month, but Vanderbilt, by the construction of a new track at a point where the Erie Branch crosses the Central, has blocked the Erie rails near the Niagara river, and considerable excitement has been occasioned thereby.

OHIO NEWS.

Alfred Pease died in Montgomery county on Wednesday night, after a long illness.

Thomas Moren, of Newburgh, attacked his wife Wednesday night, while drunk, and gave her a terrible beating, ending his performance by stabbing her in the breast with a carpenter's chisel. The wound is dangerous, but she was arrested Thursday morning and is now in jail. It is thought Mrs. Moren cannot recover.

Mrs. Jacob Cross, of Gustavus, Ohio, now in her eighteenth year, has completed a carpet and a hand loom 8,978 yards of carpet, flannels, blankets, table linen, etc., since 1842, the greater portion of her work being on carpets, of which she has made 5,000 yards. She has lately moved from Hartland, Connecticut, in 1818, and she has resided since that time in Gustavus. She is hale and hearty and seems to be good for many years yet.

Harrison county has two persons over one hundred years old, and sixteen between ninety and one hundred years.

Mount Gilead, Morrow county, has a Turbine Wheel Manufacturing Company, capital stock $50,000.

Dayton is to have night schools soon.

Griswold's oil mill at Warren has purchased 40,000 bushels of flax seed the past season, costing about $80,000.

A man between sixty and seventy years old was arrested at Cleveland the other day for alleged vagrancy, and sentenced to pay a fine of twelve or thirteen. He was released on $1,000 bail.

Mary A. Stinebaugh, who graduated from Oberlin College in 1854, and who has lately become somewhat noted as a Methodist preacher, was married a couple of Sundays ago at Palermo to Rev. Henry J. Bradford, a Methodist minister. Just before the marriage ceremony Miss Stinebaugh preached before the conference, which was in session at Palermo, after which she stepped from the pulpit into the altar, when the marriage ceremony was performed. What a fix the Rev. Bride would be in if the Conference should send her to a distant church from her husband.

After the first of November the groceries of Akron will sell only for cash.

Judge Fitch, of Sandusky, is the happy owner of a blooded American trotting horse by eight inches. It was quartered in the Lake Superior silver country.

A broom corn planter near Dayton has been offered one hundred and forty dollars per ton for his crop, delivered in Philadelphia. Freight twenty-six dollars per ton.

At Wilmington, on a recent Saturday night, a girl named Pfeout, four years old, arose in her sleep and putting on and lacing her shoes, climbed out of a window, in her night clothes, and went to a cabinet shop, under which she was found and taken home. She was not missed Sunday morning. The water was dragged in vain. But about ten o'clock she was seen to emerge from her retreat, half frozen.

A Christian Quarrel in Jerusalem.

An American paper at Jerusalem says that the Latins have appealed to the Turks against with the Armenians comes from a quarrel about sweeping the five walks at Bethlehem at the entrance of the northern part of the Grotto of the Nativity. The account is interesting from the revelation it gives of what things are disgracing Christianity among the Mahommedans, and we give it as follows: The entrance to the north of this grotto, as well also as the walks, are in our church property, and belong to us. Since many thirty years—a door has been made in the wall by the orders of the superior authority, to the north of our church, which gives every monk access to the Latins visiting the grotto, and from that time they have swept this passage, leading to the grotto, at night. They also placed a poor pilgrim to open the door in question by causing it to be believed that the grand monk is reckling the grotto, while, in fact, they had a door in the grotto communicating directly with the convent, and which they use. It was in consequence of this new passage that they commenced sweeping the walks of the staircase, and that the Armenians swept the one week and the Latins the other. They have now agreed upon the report that the Armenians have no right to sweep it at all. In consequence of this pretension the local authority (Moslem) refused to allow the Armenian Patriarch from sweeping the entrance. On this semi-sixty Franciscan priests, who had concealed under their gowns brooms, broke into the convent, telling the Turkish officer, placed there to keep order, that the Armenians were killing their priests, increased to one hundred in number, and accompanied by three hundred Turks and fifty Moslem peasants, rushed to the church and declared that until the French Consul or their spiritual chief at Jerusalem forbade them they should continue to sweep the steps.

THERE will be a movement to have Congress introduce the post-card, which has just been introduced into the British postal system. This is a piece of card-board 4¼ by 3½ inches. Upon the face of this card are engraved the royal arms, a half-penny stamp in the right hand upper corner, and the words "Post card" above only to be written on this side." The back of the card is reserved for the contents of the letter to be written there. The post-card is the cheapest form of communicating them for their convenience, and cheapness, being especially adapted to business letters and other communications not particularly requiring privacy

Now the Cincinnati *Enquirer* chimes in with its contemporaries in behalf of the river interests, and speaks of the five or six bridges that will soon be spanning the Ohio river between Pittsburgh and Louisville, as each or all being more or less an obstruction to its navigation, and especially injurious to the river commerce of Cincinnati.

PERSONAL.

The New York correspondent of the Boston *Journal* writes: "Solitary, dead and frowning stands the costly marble mansion of Stewart on Fifth avenue. It has no elegance. It would be passed a dozen times and not be taken for the expensive home of the great millionaire. Stewart can do many things; but his proud mansion internally is a failure. Rumor says that Mr. Stewart called in a Boston architect to see if anything could be done to remedy the glaring defects. But he was told that to make the house what Mr. S. demanded it must come down and be rebuilt. Poor Townsend saw with tears the pride of his heart pulled down to make room for the new palace to be the most elegant in the land, and now this palace is pronounced a failure, and the word 'folly' is attached to it by the unerring instinct of the popular voice. It could be easily taken for a studio—an art gallery—or a club house; an elegant residence—never."

Some person has thus compared the three Republican Secretaries of the Treasury: McCulloch will always rank as a man of clear business head and fine ability, as an executive banking officer. Boutwell will never command the admiration of practiced men of business, because he is jerky, provincial, tricky, and wanting in education. Chase is held, amongst all those who are technical men of affairs, concerned with money, to have been a providential bequest at a time when we needed a large financial politician to contrive a comprehensive system of banking and paper-issue it by the force of presence and influence."

Says the Cincinnati *Commercial*: "There is a revival in the discussion of the health of Chief Justice Chase. Within a few days letters have been received from him by friends in this city, speaking confidently of his improvement. His illness during last summer was occasioned by overwork and he was enjoined to rest, and is decidedly better. This, we believe, is entirely the truth as to his case."

New York has invited General N. P. Banks to deliver the lecture on the war, which was too French in sentiment for Boston to hear before the election.

There was such a loud call for lectures from Tom Hughes, that it is expected by his friends that he will return to America next fall, to answer the demand. There may be those who can stand quietly four weeks and have $250 a night for lecturing, but many are thinking; but Thomas Hughes is not one of them.

The golden wedding of that veteran anti-slavery apostle, Joshua Leavitt, of the *Independent*, occurs on the first of November.

Mr. William P. Williamson, who died at Norfolk, Va., recently, is the same man who was mistakenly reported to have been lost on the Cambria.

A letter has just been received at the Smithsonian Institution from Professor Tyndall, of London, in which he desires to make a present to his friends in this country that, contrary to the announcement which has been made in our pupitle papers, he will not be in a condition to visit America for some time to come, and furthermore, that, should his desire in this respect be gratified, he would much prefer to visit the United States as a student of its institutions and people rather than as a lecturer.

Cardova, the new Captain General of Cuba, is not popular with the volunteers, who want Valmaseda, a native Cuban.

Fisk, Jr., lately refused to give money for a cause because he wasn't needed, as those inside can't get out, and those outside do not want to get in.

Of the members of General Grant's staff, at the time the latter entered Richmond, Cahro, Ill., in 1862, two only are now living—General Hillyer and Major W. W. Leland, of Saratoga. Those who have since died were Colonels McPherson, Rawlins, Bowers, Lago and Graham.

Just before the obsequies of Admiral Farragut in New York, Admiral Porter received a letter stating that if he dared to make his appearance at the funeral he would be instantly assassinated. The Admiral, however, appeared in the procession and still lives.

Dr. H. M. Scudder is called in Beecher of the Pacific creed. His church, a large one, is packed, aisles and all, every service, rain or shine. He is one of eight sons of the missionary Scudders, all of whom are at work in India, in Arcot, India, where the family now carries on the mission.

Thomas A. Hoyt, President of the New York Gold Exchange, is a minister in the Southern Presbyterian Church.

This is Fernando Wood's own account of it: "Fernando Wood met in convention—in several conventions, one might say—and nominated Fernando Wood unanimously—unanimously in each instance. Fernando Wood accepted the unanimous nomination thus practically given by the people to run. Then Fernando Wood returned thanks to Fernando Wood in a neat and appropriate speech. Fernando Wood, Fernando Wood, Fernando Wood, health and, wished him success and happiness, and Fernando Wood. It has nothing to do but elect Fernando Wood to Congress, which he will do next November.

Mr. Winkle Collins's dramatization of "Man and Wife," about to be produced at the Adelphi, London, was withdrawn in consequence of the possibility to find an actress to suit the character of Annie Sylvester—at least one is pleased to say so.

A correspondent describing Garibaldi's arrival at Tours, says the old soldier was so lame from the effects of his Aspromonte wound, complicated with rheumatism, that he walked down the steps of the railway depot with much difficulty, and that he required the aid of two friends to help him to the rooms in the hotel lodgings. If this is Garibaldi's physical condition, it is not very apparent what service he can render his French friends in the field.

POLITICAL.

CHICAGO, October 28.—A special from Yankton to the *Tribune* says the returns from two precincts of Red River render the election of Armstrong, Democrat, delegate to Congress by about one hundred and fifty majority. Two Republican candidates were run, Burleigh and Spink, and the vote was nearly equally divided between them. Burleigh announces his intention to contest on account of illegal votes polled for Spink.

It is understood that John Wentworth is to run for Congress against Col. H. Farwell; the Republicans will not withdraw Farwell, and he is to be supported by the Democracy.

NEW YORK, October 28.—The Young Democracy have repudiated their nomination of Fernando Wood and now support General Hillyer.

Concerning the ensuing elections in New York the *Times* says: The Republicans in the city will cast a heavier vote than they have done for years past, while the Democratic frauds, which have hitherto overwhelmed everything, will be more completely under check than ever before. If our friends in the State will be only true to the good cause this time, we may look for a victory such as has not afterward rank as one of the most memorable in political history.

Fisk, Jr., has stated that for the New York Democracy, and issued an edict to the employees of the Erie Railroad, informing that they must vote for Governor Hoffman and a Democratic Legislature. They may sell out as to the rest of the ticket, but on these two points they must be unyielding in their fealty. Of course, it is easy to see what this means—that Hoffman and a Democratic Legislature are to be counted upon to purchase the Erie consultancy and the Erie fraud. Hoffman is Fisk's Presidential candidate, and the fact should kill him with everybody else.

PIER, DANNALS & Co.'s cream ale is made of pure malt and hops. Always drink that brand, for it is pure.

MANUFACTURING NOTES.

Wm. Ward's furnace at Niles, Ohio, will be in blast in a few days.

One of the looms in the velvet factory at Franklin, Kansas, turns out two hundred and eighty yards per day.

At the works of the Hartford Eyelet Company, 2,000,000 eyelets daily are produced.

The Chicago File Company are said to have decided to remove their works to Turner's Falls.

The Kilton & Chase cotton mills at Coventry, R. I., are again in operation.

The Dale Silk Manufacturing Company, at Philadelphia, has a factory 875 feet long and four stories high.

Machinery has recently been invented in England which weaves from the hair of cats and rabbits a sort of velvet tissue, distinguishable from silk, but not inferior in fineness and beauty.

North Adams, Massachusetts, now manufactures a total of

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1870.

In addition to the leading Republican papers of this State which have spoken in decided terms in favor of Constitutional Reform, is the Bedford *Inquirer*, Erie *Dispatch* and Columbia *Republican*. The exceptions are so few in number that it may be said that the Republican press of Pennsylvania are next to unanimous in favor of calling a Constitutional Convention at the earliest day practicable.

Philadelphia is so displeased with the returns of the census taken by the United States Marshal that it is proposed that the city government take another. Six hundred and fifty thousand is so far below what there are good reasons for believing is the real population that the suggestion is entirely natural. It is to be observed, however, that as a general thing the cities, great and small, have been disappointed in their great expectations.

The surrender by Bazaine of Metz and the last regular French army, amounting to more than one hundred thousand men, is the latest of the series of great disasters to the French nation. To the Frenchman least disposed to acknowledge the logic of events, this surrender must be proof of the utter hopelessness of the French cause. There is nothing in the situation or affairs in and around Paris to avert the conclusion that France is subjugated—at any rate, powerless to prevent the Prussians from executing any military purpose they may attempt. There is now positively no hope for France—nothing left for her but submission. The only question remaining is, what terms will be arranged to which she will be required to subscribe?

Mr. Sumner's discourse on the the "Duel between France and Germany," will not add to his reputation as either a statesman or a jurist. Like his ill-digested oration in the Senate on the Johnston-Clarendon Treaty, it will impress many by a certain plausibility of statement, which vanishes on close examination. In the first place, Mr. Sumner either fails to grasp, or else he misrepresents the ethnographical facts concerned in what he calls the "guaranty of dismemberment." In the second place, while urgently recommending his "guaranty of disarmament" as affording all the security for the future demanded by civilization, he ignores the causes in human nature which, until the millennium shall have come, must render disarmament untrustworthy. It is the one-sided enthusiastic confidence of the Quaker and the non-resistant. Of one at least of the nations to whom this pacific policy is recommended a majority are known to regard the views upon which the policy is founded as not only theoretically false, but as ignoble.

The Chicago *Tribune* and *Times*, leading journals of the Republican and Democratic parties, denounce the convention system in unqualified terms. The former says: "Thus this system of caucus and corruption has been propagating itself, gaining in impudence and rascality with every successful sale of the majority of votes to the highest bidder, from the date of its inauguration to the present day." The latter regards the convention system "the most prolific source of party corruption and degradation." Commenting on the above the *Republican* of the same city, refers to another phenomenon in our politics as follows:

> Now it is very questionable whether there is any essence of party corruption and degradation more prolific, any nurse of political "impudence and rascality" more assiduous than the party organ, whose mission it is to promote party cohesion, not so much through appeals to reason as by the cultivation of prejudice, and whose agency is seldom employed to convince, but constantly to inflame. The party organ is founded and conducted upon false pretenses. It seeks the support and demands the confidence of the public, professing to be a judge; while its acts are continually those of an attorney. Its influence for good is a minimum; because, by those who want to know the truth it is distrusted. Its influence for evil is a maximum; because it supplies the demands of those who prefer untruth. It is the party system, which keeps the party strikers and bummers in countenance, and presents to them the inducement. It is the banner under which they rally; the reserve upon which they rely (keep their rear protected); the advocate on whom they depend when moral disgust is excited by their perfidiousness; the bribed mistake, whatever their off-nses, pronounces their justification.

Gen. Grant is presumed to be bestowing some thought on his next message and the recommendations he will make. There is one topic on which men of reflection in general are bestowing considerable thought, in the hope that it will receive from the President the attention which its importance demands, and secure for it a favorable recommendation to Congress. We refer to the reforms which are needed in the Civil Service. The present system of appointments, especially as regards the minor offices, is pernicious, inasmuch as party services instead of character and ability, in a great majority of instances, constitute the standard of qualifications. The result is necessarily the infusion of incompetency and unfaithfulness into the public service. No man in his senses would ever think of adopting such a rule in the management of his individual concerns, and the result in both instances must be the same. Nor can any business, individual or national, be otherwise than unfavorably affected by the frequent and summary changes incident to our present system. Fitness and employment as long as the standard is lived up to should be the only rule. It is what the country desires to see established, and by making it a measure of the administration, Gen. Grant would increase his strength immensely with the people. It is but natural that the country should expect a strong recommendation from him in his next message. Something like the firmness and energy with which the pledges relating to the collection and disbursement of the revenue have been redeemed, thrown into this labor of Reform, could not fail of speedy and marked results. With the feeling that is abroad we have great hopes that, with or without this recommendation from the President, Congress will take decided action, and give us a law embodying at least the principle features of the Jenckes bill.

UNITARIAN CONVENTION.

The Unitarian Association or Convention which lately held its sessions in New York appears to have produced a very decided impression by the tenor of some of its debates as well as by the ability displayed in them. Not a few of the members were men some what distinguished in literature, if not in theology, while others of them are well known to the entire nation from their connection with the works of beneficence called for by the late war. In this manner Dr. Bellows, for instance, became famous in quarters whither his reputation as a preacher had never penetrated. Of course, he was prominent in the proceedings of the Assembly of the Unitarian clergy. In those proceedings there was an interesting revelation of the present condition of religious dogma within the sect. Having no symbol, or confession of faith, each preacher has felt at liberty to hold and to proclaim whatever doctrine pleased him, or seemed susceptible of reasonable proof. One consequence of this license has been that some preachers have convinced themselves that the religion of the New Testament is antiquated, in fact inconsistent in important respects with the irresistibly true conclusions of cultivated reason in the present age. Christianity is too narrow a system for them, and they pretend to have discovered or developed a religion destined to become its substitute with all thinking people. The curiosity of the subject is that these audacious preachers, at least some of them, think themselves entitled to proclaim these new doctrines under Unitarian licensure, without forfeit of their recognition as members of the sect. The important act of the late Convention was the adoption of a brief declaration of doctrine by which adhesion to Christ and the Gospel are affirmed, and by which those who formally reject them are virtually excluded from the denomination. This measure will perhaps be regarded outside of the Unitarian body as a step towards the removal of the vagueness of its belief, and perhaps also, in connection with the circumstances of its adoption, as a recognition of the use of creeds and confessions. In the spirit with which the act was first opposed and then denounced, another curiosity of the subject was exhibited. Bigotry is often assumed to be the peculiar concomitant and characteristic of orthodoxy. But Gibbon, somewhere in his History of the Decline and Fall, describes Voltaire as, "in his way an intolerant bigot." Indeed, infidel bigotry is very common, but it has not often been more strikingly or arrogantly displayed than by the radicals who felt themselves aggrieved by the act mentioned above, which was supported by most of the distinguished members of the Convention.

NEGRO INSURRECTION.

Public attention has been so taken up with the calamities of the French people at home that but little interest has been excited by the reports of insurrection in the French West Indies. And yet the memory of the "horrors of San Domingo," long vivid in this country and not yet extinct, may well awaken anxiety when the possibility of the recurrence of similar scenes is suggested. Some time ago, it was reported that the negroes in Martinique, when word reached them of revolution in France, had massacred a number of the whites and burned some plantations. Fuller details of the insurrection are now known. Hearing of the capitulation of Sedan and of the fall of the Empire, the colored people of the eastern portion of Martinique issued a proclamation, in which they called upon the men of their race to rise and establish an independent republic like that of Hayti and San Domingo. The chiefs of the movement were an old negro planter and his nine sons, who had formerly often given the French authorities trouble by their political intrigues and activity. A number of sugar-mills and plantation buildings belonging to the whites were immediately burnt, and three or four persons who resisted the movement were put to death. As no sufficient military force was at once available, from three to four thousand insurgents were soon gathered around the leaders. These people were, however, seldom armed with any weapons better than pikes or knives such as are used in cutting sugar cane. A force, consisting of four hundred marines and six hundred volunteers, was sent into the parishes in revolt, who succeeded in killing about one hundred of the negroes and scattering the rest. The rebels are reported to have fled into the north of the island, where the blacks are very numerous, and where they are believed to have been strongly reinforced. Though, at last accounts, it was hoped that there was sufficient military strength in the island to suppress the revolt, great alarm prevailed among the French people. Should the insurrection extend into the South and West, the worst results are feared. Still it is to be hoped that, even in the midst of rebellion, the colored people will be influenced by recollections of the policy of justice, of which they have enjoyed the advantages. Not a year ago, M. Simon, in the French Legislative Body, described the agreeable relations existing between the blacks and whites in the island, and told how the latter had petitioned for the bestowal of the right of suffrage upon their former slaves. In the instance of San Domingo, the negroes could remember only cruelty and injustice. In particular, after having been emancipated by the Republic, they were condemned again to slavery by the Empire.

A few readers may not remember that the island of Martinque is about forty-five miles long and from twelve to fifteen broad, very fertile, producing coffee, indigo, cocoa, etc. Fort Royal, the seat of government, has eleven thousand inhabitants, and St. Pierre is the principal port, with twenty seven thousand. Entire population of the island about 100,000.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The thousand Chinamen who are working on the Chattanooga Railroad to Alabama do not give satisfaction, and the experiment is not likely to be repeated in that section. The railroad men who employ them think they are neither better nor cheaper than negroes for the heavy work of railroad building.

Dr. Moffatt an English physician, has been making up to the competitive test of spells and diseases. He thinks that consumption and anæmia follow the carbonic forms system. In proof of his theory he refers to an analysis of a test grown upon the two kinds of soil. That which was raised in the carbonic oxide region contained very little of either oxide of iron or phosphoric acid, while that which was produced of the sandstone region conflained a large portion of both these mineral compounds. But this is too much of a theory to accept upon a simple experiment.

The extent to which food adulteration is carried on in England, and especially in London, is becoming intolerable. The clubs and the first-class restaurants and hotels are obliged to send a hundred miles off for decent butter, while fresh milk is rarely obtainable, the idea of supplying milk without water and chalk. The London licensed victuallers, grocers and provision merchants are the most unconscionable swindlers in Europe. They adulterate everything—even your small change.

Liebreich, to whom we owe chloral, has discovered a new anæsthetic, to which he has given the name of Chloride of Methylide. This substance is said to be more rapid and equable in its effects than chloroform, and has the further merit that it does not interfere with the free and natural breathing of the patient. As the effect of the application is said to be very transient, the dose must be repeated in a lengthened operation.

A citizen of Michigan has invented an iron railway tie which he thinks will prove a practicable substitute for wooden ties, which cost about 70 cents each, but require to be replaced every three or four years. The iron tie costs $3, and once down is down forever, as it is protected from corrosion by coal tar. The main feature of the invention, however, is the lock. One flange is cast on the tie. The other is of wrought iron and is held in place by a three-eighth wrought iron quarter-round key. The rail rests upon a rubber cushion four inches square and five inches in length. This rubber cushion is protected from the action of the elements by one-eighth inch iron cap, made to fit over it closely. It is claimed that this rubber cushion will prevent the beating down of the end of the rails, will, by obviating concussion, save rolling stock, and that the train will glide smoothly, instead of thundering along.

Human nature appears in this item from an Eastern paper: Some little time ago a woman, who bore a good character, and conducted herself on a lady-like manner, was thrown upon her own resources. She had to go out washing to support herself and two children. All this was done by the industrious and irreproachable habits of the woman's husband. On the fact of her going out to work being known, the sisters of the man who had rendered her washing for a livelihood necessary, called upon her and requested that when she went out she would give a false name, so that the fact of her being a washwoman might not "reflect on the family." They are amply able to assist her, but they prefer her to wash under a false name. She won't do it.

The way Grant's administration has saved money appears in the official statement that the average saving on the working days of the fiscal year that closed with June 30, 1870, over those of the year preceding was over $222,449 per day; being over $9,268 per hour, and over $154 per minute; being more than equal to the extra dropping of $2.50 into the coffers of the Treasury in every second of the time.

The expenses of the missions abroad for the year ending with June, 1869, being the last returns rec ived, were $1,404,000, and that the total cost of collecting internal revenue for the same period was $2,128,000, the amount collected being nearly $140,000,000.

A company has been formed in New York, under the name of the Southern Inland Navigation and Improvement Company, to make a canal from Jacksonville to Key West. A charter has been obtained, and 2,500,000 acres have been granted to the Company by the State of Florida. The contract, which has been taken by Mr. Gaylord, provides that there shall be twenty miles of steamboat canal, the locks of which are to measure 90 by 180 feet in length. The canal itself will be six feet six inches in depth. Dr. N. H. Morange is President and Charles H. Mather Secretary and Treasurer. The capital is $1,000,000.

In Michigan, some days ago, a man's wife eloped with another young married man, but her husband quietly "swopped" all claim to her for five dollars and an old shot gun.

The New York *Sun* seems to have some spite against Captain T. H. Stevens, U. S. N., and in support of its abuse of him publishes a sensation story of the confinement in double irons of a man named Nelson, on the Gunpowder, which Captain Stevens commands, together with bad stories about drunkenness and cruelty among the officers of the steamer. The Captain is an old officer whose public and private record has always been above reproach, and no notice was taken of these attacks. But the *Sun* followed them up with a sad tale that men had been punished for taking copies of that paper on board of the Guerriere, and it threatened fearful vengeance if Captain Stevens should repeat his persecution of *Sun* readers. At this the petty officers and seamen of the steamer prepared and published in the other New York papers a full denial of the charges, closing: "We request that the editor will abstain from publishing any more falsehoods concerning the crew of this vessel, and inform him that we are satisfied with our ship and officers." This quarrel, it is true, is quite local and personal, except as an instance of the wrong that innocent people may suffer from a newspaper that is made the instrument of private malice and a machine for manufacturing sensations.

The Chicago people are now troubled about the meat they eat. The *Tribune* made some serious charges against it, and they have not been refuted. Nineteen-twentieths of the people of that city, it asserts, eat the flesh of cattle, hogs and sheep, that, when they are brought to the stock yards, would die on the road if shipped, or would be seized by the health officers in other cities as unsound. The sorry stuff pays about five times as much profit as prime beef, and as that fact is not local to Chicago, we can only hope that this horrid state of affairs does not exist in other cities.

MICHIGAN FORESTS.

IMPORTANT RAILWAY EXCURSION.

Opening of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railway.

Excursion by Pittsburgh Business Men—The Immense Lumber Trade of the Northwest—A New and Important Field for Pittsburgh Enterprise—Description of the Country—Scenes and Incidents, &c., &c.

The opening of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railway is an event of great importance to the business men of Pittsburgh, bringing as it does, the great forests of the Michigan Peninsula and the lumber manufacturing establishments of Grand Rapids and other northern towns, into direct communication with our city. The road is ultimately to run from Fort Wayne to the Straits of Mackinaw. Already the road is in successful operation sixty-two miles north of Grand Rapids, and from Fort Wayne two hundred and two miles. Some fifty or sixty of the prominent business men of this city, appreciating the importance of this rapidly developing section of country, during the present week accepted the kind invitation extended by the railway company, and made an excursion trip over the road. All were surprised at the increasing prosperity, and vast lumber resources of the northern part of Michigan.

THE EXCURSION.

The excursion train, which consisted of an engine, a passenger coach and the two splendid silver palace cars Crestline and Ivanhoe, left the Union Depot at 3.15 P. M., Tuesday, with the following Pittsburghers on board:

Thomas Bakewell, of the firm of Lippincott & Bakewell.
Alex. Ballentine, of B. L. Fahnestock, Fortune & Co.
R. F. Bauman, of Beymer, Bauman & Co.
George E. Blair, of J. Painter & Sons.
A. Bradley, Stove Manufacturer.
D. W. C. Bidwell, of Bidwell & Co.
W. F. Chess, of Chess, Smyth & Co.
C. A. Carpenter, Freight Agent of Pennsylvania Railroad.
J. B. Clow, of Evans, Clow, Daizell & Co.
C. A. Chalfant, of Spang, Chalfant & Co.
George Duncan, of McKnight & Co.
J. R. B. Dalzell, of Lewis, Bailey, Dalzell & Co.
James Duncan, of Ripley & Co.
J. N. Davidson, of J. C. Patterson & Co.
J. W. Dalzell.
W. H. Ewing, of Alex. McClure & Co.
A. B. Ewer, of Lindsay, Sterret & Ewer, and of Byers, McClure & Co.
Thos. Farley, Agent at New Brighton.
A. French, of French & Co.
George G. Findlay, of J. H. Nevin & Co.
H. P. Ford, of Singer, Nimick & Co.
B. L. Fahnestock, of B. L. Fahnestock & Co.
W. G. Frazier, of Frazier Bros.
D. R. Galway.
H. Henderson, of Henderson & Bro.
J. D. Hunt, of Moorhead & Co.
C. H. Herron, of Spang, Chalfant & Co.
J. B. Herron, of Herron & Co.
J. Hord, of McHenry & Hord.
A. U. Howard, of Wolfe, Howard & Co.
Jenkin Jones, of Campbell, Jones & Co.
J. Lawrie, of Anderson & Woods.
H. A. Lavely, of J. Schomaker & Son.
J. R. Mellon, of Mellon Bros.
W. J. Moorhead, of Moorhead & Co.
C. C. Murdock, of Pittsburgh Forge and Iron Company.
J. Musgrave, Freight Agent, Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.
W. R. Miller, of Chalmer, Hogen & Co.
J. Meilrier, President of Allegheny City Select Council.
E. V. McCandless, of S. McKee & Co.
G. G. McMurtry, of J. W. Woods & Co.
F. P. Minon, of Mitchell & Co.
H. W. Oliver, Jr., of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips.
W. L. Pettit, of Harbaugh & O'eens.
W. Phipps, of U. S. Iron Mills.
F. Rahm, of Coleman, Rahm & Co.
H. Resp. Jr.
Jame Ritchey, Jr., of C. C. Boyle & Co.
H. M. Roofe, of Dilworth, Roofe & Co.
R. C. Schmeriz, Wholesale Shoe Dealer.
William Shoemaker, of Shoemaker & Co.
Thos. Walker, of Pittsburgh Bolt Company.
Colonel Chas. Wickersham, of Moorhead, Adams & Co.
T. P. Houston, *Gazette*; J. N. Neeb, *Freiheits Freund*; Thos. Williams, *Evening Mail*; Ias. Irving, and B. McClean, *Chronicle*; O. T. Bernel, Commercial.

The party were accompanied from Pittsburgh by Mr. Wm. Shinn; General Freight Agent of the P. & R. R. R. Co., and Mr. H. Hood, Freight Agent on Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad. The train was in charge of conductor J. H. Scott, Samuel King, engineer.

OVER THE FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

The trip down the Ohio to Rochester, and thence to Alliance, was very pleasant, the scenery especially agreeable one at this season of the year. The golden sunlight, as it shone upon the forest trees in their autumn dress, presented a picture that was highly appreciated by all the excursionists The party arrived in Alliance at 6 P. M., and were furnished with an excellent supper at the Somerset House, and one hour was allowed them for social commingling time. The evening, from Alliance to Crestline, was passed very pleasantly in social conversation and parlor amusements, all expressing themselves as highly gratified at the manner in which the excursion had commenced. At Crestline the commodious berths of the sleeping cars were taken possession of and the passengers slept soundly until six o'clock, when the gong of the Fort Wayne Depot Hotel announced breakfast.

At seven o'clock the train left Fort Wayne and started on the trip over the new road, with the following additional excursionists: From Fort Wayne—C. Gorham, Superintendent of the G. R. & I. R. R.; H. D. Wallen, Assistant Superintendent; E. P. Vining, General Agent; J. M. Hood, Master Mechanic; J. L. Williams, Receiver; O. A. Simons, Road Master; J. C. Dain, Agent at Fort Wayne, and the following business men of the city: A. Edsall, of Williams & Hoeslis; Henry Baker, of Murray & Baker; W. H. Jones; J. M. Will; H. M. Williams and Ed. P. Williams, of Meyer & Bros., and W. A. Wyant, of the "Fort Wayne *Gazette*." From Sturgis—J. G. Walt, Renard Reed. From Chicago—R. C. Meidrum, General Freight Agent, and W. C. McClelland, General Passenger Agent. The excursionists soon became well acquainted, and engaged in an interesting conversation with the Pittsburgh delegation.

THE TRIP TO GRAND RAPIDS.

The train left the track of the Fort Wayne Road about a mile from the city and crossed the St. Mary's river over a well-built wooden bridge and proceeded northwardly through a rolling prairie country. The land appeared to be in some sections swampy, but many fine farms were to be seen along the line of the railway, and generally exhibited signs of thrift and prosperity. The track was smooth, and the easy manner in which the train glided over the track at a high rate of speed surprised all passengers. Among the pleasant objects of which we caught glimpses were Hunterstown thirteen miles north of Fort Wayne, and Swan and Gibson.

At Kendallville, twenty miles north of Fort Wayne, thetrain stopped, and the passengers alighted for a few minutes. This town is the business center of Noble county and its pleasantly situated at the junction of the new road with the Michigan Southern Air Line Railway. It has a population of about five thousand, is situated in the midst of a fine grain country and has all the elements necessary to its success. Since town, new buildings are going up in every direction and evidences of prosperity are to be seen on every side.

Rome City, one of the principal towns o Northern Indiana is situated at the outlet of a system of lakes which form a great water power, and render the scenery in the vicinity magnificent. The village is located on a flat elevated plateau, with a gravelly soil, and there are chalybeate syrings, which are said to possess great medicinal virtues. The town will doubtless soon become an important manufacturing point as well as a favorite summer resort.

La Grange, forty-six miles from Fort Wayne, is a pleasant and prosperous village. Lima, the next town, six miles further north, is situated in the midst of the Monoguagon prairies. At Sturgis, fifte-six miles north from Fort Wayne, we crossed the track of the Michigan Southern Railroad. Passing Sturgis, which is a prosperous town, we cross the state line, and the track near Nottawa runs along the shore of Grand Lake, a beautiful sheet of water, and a magnificent view of forest scenery is obtained.

Kalamazoo, the county seat of Kalamazoo county, ninety-three miles from Fort Wayne, is a thriving city of about ten thousand inhabitants, situated in the midst of a rolling prairie country, which for miles as far as the eye can reach is clothed with beautiful residences, denoting the wealth and prosperity of the farmer. The town is an important shipping point, and the center of a large amount of trade. There are many elegant stores and fine private residences.

The building materials chiefly used are the cream colored, or so-called "Milwaukee" brick. It has gas works and Holly water works, and its principal streets are paved with Nicolson pavement. It is the county seat of Kalamazoo county, and the State Lunatic Asylum is located here. It is now an important railroad center, no less than five roads meeting at this point—Michigan Central, Grand Rapids and Indiana, the Kalamazoo and the White Pigeon; the Kalamazoo and South Haven; the Kalamazoo, Allegan and Grand Rapids; besides these, running from Port Huron, Michigan, to Chicago, Illinois, crosses the Grand Rapids and Indiana, a few miles south of this place.

Leaving town, the railroad runs along the Kalamazoo river for several miles. From Plainsville a branch road runs to Allegan, a prosperous town. The timber, which thus far has been principally beech and maple, now becomes sprinkled with the dark green foliage of nepsetic pines.

The fruit crop in the vicinity of Kalamazoo and for that matter all through the northern part of Indiana and through Michigan, is excellent this year, and the peach crop is remarkably thrifty. The people expect through the medium of the new railroad to ship large quantities of fruit to Pittsburgh.

After passing scaeral stations, among them Martin and Wayland, the excursionists reached Grand Rapids shortly before one o'clock, and were immediately furnished with an excellent dinner at Sweet's Hotel. As soon as dinner was over "all aboard" was heard again, and the excursion party, with an addition of a large number of business men of the city, took the train again. The names of several of the Grand Rapids people who accompanied us were: Hons. G. H. White, C. H. Taylor, J. L. Shaw, Superintendent of the G. R. & I. Railroad, Addis, Leitell, Ives, Little, Spring, Doran, Dr. Smith, Mr. Sexton of the *Times*, and M. H. Clark, of the *Democrat*, and many others.

IN THE FORESTS.

Leaving Grand Rapids a ride of fifteen or twenty minutes along the Grand river brought us into the outskirts of the vast belt of timber that covers the northern portion of the State. The pine gradually begins to take the place of the maple. A few miles north of Grand Rapids the train sweeps past Birch's Mills, a little settlement of about twenty houses, where several saw mills are in operation, and then the woods become more dense. Here and there a clearing of a few acres with a frame house is seen, but aside from this the traveler sees nothing but woods in every direction.

Twenty miles from Grand Rapids the train halts for a moment at Cedar Springs, where a fine station house has just been completed. Five or six large saw mills and a number of shingle mills are in full operation here, and support about five hundred inhabitants. Pierson, a small station with about fifteen houses and two saw mills, is the next station passed, and is a place that has been built up during the past season. Howard City and Rust stations do not differ materially from those previously described. They are towns that have been built up hastily, and the inhabitants appear to be nearly all mill men. The gang saws are seen in operation in every direction. At Rust station we strike the Muskegon river, which is a stream that is invaluable to the lumber trade. From the upper portion of the river large booms of logs are floated down to the various mills. At some seasons of the year immense "drives," as they are called, are brought down.

EXTENSIVE LUMBER TRADE.

Sometimes the river is filled for ten miles with floating logs. It is estimated that in the neighborhood of two hundred and fifty millions of feet of lumber are annually brought down the river in this manner. The timber has been heretofore principally taken to the mouth of the river and across Lake Michigan to Chicago, but with the advantage of railroad connection Pittsburgh will now have an opportunity of getting its share in exchange for iron and steel.

Passing along the right bank of the Muskegon River a fine view is obtained of the city of Big Rapids. This city is growing with marvelous rapidity, and now has a population of probably six thousand.

The Continental Improvement Company, believing that the interests of the railroad would be advanced by the speedy opening and cultivation of their unimproved lands, early in the summer of this year sent the Rev. Dr. Tustin, of St. Mark's (Episcopal) church in Grand Rapids, to Norway, for the purpose of inducing emigration to their lands. His mission has been successful. Sixty males have already arrived, to be employed on the railroad during the winter, and to enter upon their lands in the spring. The families of these immigrants will follow them in the spring, and a large colony will probably be established eventually, as several hundred are preparing to follow at suitable intervals. Liberal provisions for their transportation and comfort have been made by the railroad companies, who assist those requiring assistance, to be repaid by labor.

Five miles above Big Rapids we reached Paris, which is as far as trains are running at present. The train stopped here for a half an hour, and the excursionists inspected the town. At the present time this place has five or six hundred inhabitants. Last April there were only three houses in the place.

The excursion party returning, arrived in Grand Rapid at three o'clock, and were hospitably entertained at Sweet's Hotel.

THE RAILROAD AND ITS PROSPECTS.

It will be seen at a glance at the above that the railroad will be of immense benefit to Pittsburgh, as it will afford an opportunity for obtaining excellent lumber, and will bring a large amount of trade from the rapidly growing State of Michigan.

The preliminary measures toward the construction of this road were taken in 1857, and strong efforts from that time to the present were made to build the road, but it has encountered so much opposition that many of the old stockholders began to almost despair of its ever being completed. At length in 1868 the Continental Improvement Company came to Duluth. This Company was organized in 1869, with General G. W. Cass, President. It commenced operations on the first of May 1869, and in sixty days had constructed, completed, and equipped twenty miles of first-class railway. Work was resumed upon the railroad north of Fort Wayne, and early in June, 1870, the road was completed and cars running to Sturgis, fifty-six miles north of Fort Wayne; at about the same time a further section was opened to the city of Paris.

By a contract with the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, assumed by the consent of all parties by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, that company controls the stock of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company, and its management is under the control of J. N. McCullough, Esq., as General Manager, who is also General Manager of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, (Pennsylvania Railroad lessee).

The officers are J. N. McCullough, Esq., General Manager; Charles E. Gorham, Fort Wayne, General Superintendent; Wm. Shinn, Pittsburgh, General Freight Agent; F. R. Myers, Chicago, General Passenger Agent. These all hold corresponding situations on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway. They are assisted by H. D. Wallen, of Fort Wayne, and J. L. Shaw, of Grand Rapids, Assistant Superintendents, and E. P. Vining, of Grand Rapids, Freight Agent, and F. Gorham, of Fort Wayne, Auditor.

Mr. H. D. Wallen Assistant Superintendent of the road, informs us that the company has a land grant of every other section seventy miles each side of the road. The amount of this grant it is estimated that in the northern part of the Peninsula there are in the neighborhood of 4,000,000 acres of timber. This timber lies in the vicinity of the railroad. It is stated can be bought for from twenty to thirty-five dollars per acre. A large amount of land has already been purchased by speculators, and considering the fact that there is sometimes five hundred dollars worth of timber upon an acre of ground it will be likely to prove a paying investment.

AN IMPORTANT ITEM.

The Company has a good supply of rolling-stock, and the new car shops, which are to be located at Big Rapids, will soon furnish ears amply sufficient for the rapidly increasing business of the road. Mr. Wallen stated that the Company has recently made a contract to transport seven millions of pine plank to be used in laying the Nicolson pavement in Pittsburgh. This will make one thousand car loads. The timber is now being sawed at the various mills in the vicinity of Grand Rapids.

The railroad telegraph is now in successful operation above Kalamazoo. Wire will likely be put up on the entire route in a week or so, as the telegraph poles have all been set.

GRAND RAPIDS.

This city is one of the most prosperous in the State, and is to the region in which it is located what Pittsburgh is to Western Pennsylvania. It is filled with properties to be termed the "Wooden City," in a manufacturing sense. Besides, it is of course a great center of trade, and long blocks of stores and buildings of the finest style of modern architecture are to be seen on every hand. The business portion of town, the public buildings, and a large proportion of the more elegant private residences, are built of a kind of white brick; and there is a species of white clay to be found in that vicinity. This gives the town a beautiful appearance, not unlike Milwaukee. As an instance of the rapid growth of the town, it might be proper to state that the brick yards of the city last year were unable to fill their contracts, and bricks had to be imported. This year, by increased facilities, they have been able to supply the demand. The houses of the poorer classes are almost universally neat and tidy in appearance and denote thrift.

At nine o'clock the excursionists were escorted by a committee of the City Council in carriages to some of the more prominent points of interest in the city and vicinity. They were first taken to the observatory of the High School building, where an excellent view of the city and surrounding country could be obtained. Below us stretched the beautiful Grand river, and its course could be traced to the west and with the clearer light in sight of it in the forests that covered its banks. Below us blocks of stores and elegant private residences stretched away in all directions. Tracing the course of the river to the northwest, the saw mills and manufacturing establishments with their immense lumber yards were visible.

THE LUMBER TRADE.

as has been stated above, is the great interest of the city, and the excursionists were next taken to the extensive saw mill of Woodruff & Co. This establishment is located on the west bank of the river, fronting on Front street, about three blocks above the Leonard street bridge. The Company own about twelve acres of ground and it is already pretty well occupied by buildings, railway tracks, and stacks of lumber, timber and lath. The establishment is called the Empire Gang Mills. The main sawing building, which is run by steam in every particular, and outwardly painted, is 50 by 106 feet, two stories. In this part of the works are one huge circular saw, one upright saw, one gang of thirty saws, and some gang of lath saws. The Company have railroad sidings connecting with the various railroads centering in the city, and it is now employing twenty-seven men in the lumber yard, and fifteen men in other works they are prosecuting, and they make on an average sixty thousand feet of lumber, besides large quantities of lath, per day. The establishment cost the company in sum total, $75,000, and it is said to be one of the most complete industrial institutions, in all its plans, arrangements and appurtenances, that there is in the State of Michigan.

In addition to these are seven other large saw mills, and it is estimated that they have a total capacity of about two hundred thousand feet per day.

BARREL WORKS.

The next place visited was the Michigan Barrel Works, D. H. Waters, President. This establishment, which was started recently, has a capital stock of $50,000, and manufactures all kind sof barrels on an improved plan.

The barrel is made something on the principle of the ordinary wooden hoop-pole. Three strips of the right width are prepared by being steamed and made so pliable as to bend around a cylinder; they are fastened with wrought nails, and these three segments are joined by an overlapping hoop, the heads being held in pretty much the usual way. The finished barrel looks like three hair bushels joined by bands. Some of the nail keys made upon the same plan greatly interested the Pittsburgh iron manufacturers, and the manner in which they stood rough usage excited a great deal of surprise. The machinery in this establishment was quite intricate, and considerable time was spent in examining it.

OTHER POINTS OF INTEREST.

The party next visited C. C. Comstock's pail factory, where the method of making pails with marvelous rapidity, was witnessed for a few moments. Mr. E P. Clay's wooden bowl factory was the next place visited. Wooden bowls, ladies, rolling pins, clothes pins, &c., were all made by machinery at this establishment

The last place visited was Beckey Brothers & Gay's furniture establishment. All the work here is done by machinery, and the proprietor stated that he made a specialty of bedsteads, being able to make 15,000 per year for the sum of $2.25 each. The Pittsburghers here witnessed the making of a bedstead in fifteen minutes. This completes the list of places visited, the time of the excursion being limited. Among the places not visited were five flooring mills, with a capacity of one thousand barrels per day, three other furniture establishments, and the axe factory of Hathaway & Lyon. This establishment last year furnished over 100,000 axes for the lumber region.

THE PLASTER BEDS.

The plaster trade is an important speciality. The first plaster mill at Grand Rapids was established in 1846, and the last report published at the close of 1869 showed that the plaster works in and around the city were as follows:

Name.	Acres of land.	Date of estab.	Production in tons. Before 1869.	In '69.
G. H. White & Co.	425	1842	76,000	12,000
F. Godfrey & Bro.	100	1860	45,000	22,000
Gd. Rapids Plaster Company	162	1852	93,350	18,000
Taylor & McKeynolds	40	1867	8,000	8,000
Total of production			227,350	50,000

Total of production up to close of 1869, 277,350; aggregate value thereof, $1,248,075. Aggregate amount of capital engaged in the business, $400,000.

NEWSPAPERS.

There are three lively daily newspapers, the *Democrat, Times and Eagle*. The newspaper men in common with the other citizens of the place, treated the excursionists with the greatest courtesy. The reporter of the Commercial is especially obliged to Mr. Clark and Mr. Sexton for assistance in obtaining information in regard to the city.

FAREWELL DINNER.

The city authorities gave the excursionists a farewell dinner at the hotel. After the bountiful repast had been disposed of, Mr. Houston moved a vote of thanks to the city authorities and the railroad officials for the many courtesies extended. Carried unanimously. Brief and appropriate speeches were made by H. W. Oliver, Jr., Mr. Shinn, Mr. Irwin and Mr. Blair. Maj. Taylor and C. L. Roberts made brief speeches in which they expressed the hope that the present cordial relations between Pittsburgh and Grand Rapids might be maintained for a long time to come.

THE RETURN.

At one o'clock the excursionists took the train, and as it moved away, loud cheers were given for the citizens of Grand Rapids. Forty-five minutes were spent in Kalamazoo on the homeward trip, and the party arrived in Fort Wayne at half-past seven o'clock P. M. Thursday evening. After remaining in that pleasant city three hours, the most of the party took the cars for home, arriving here at twelve o'clock yesterday, having made the entire trip of over one thousand miles without the slightest accident. The excursion was, in all respects, a most satisfactory one to all.

STATE NEWS.

The Altoona *Sun* favors the formation in that city of a society for the prevention of cruelty to children.

Clayton Courson, seventeen years of age, left Altoona on Monday for Philadelphia, and was found on the track near Winchester Intersection, his body terribly mangled, cut in twain, and having one arm severed from the body. His parents live at Bolivar, Indiana county.

A man named Ely, employed at Watson's stone quarry, near Hollidaysburg, met with a fatal accident on Tuesday afternoon. Two boys were blasting in the quarry, and one of them neglected to give the proper warning in time. He ran to see just as the fuse went out. A rock struck him on the head, crushing in the skull, and forcing his brains out at the ear. He lived about an hour, but could not be saved about three hours after being injured.

Two fatal accidents occurred in Snyder county last week. William Hummel, aged ten years, was fatally injured by a horse which he had driven to the river to water. He died in three hours. A son of Edward Row, of Penn township, was run over by a wagon, and died from the effects of his injuries.

Some graceless scamps on Sunday night stole twenty-five overcoats from the preachers in attendance upon the Reformed Synod at Mechanicsburg.

Several very fine new saw mills have been erected in the vicinity of White Haven lately, and several others are in course of erection. A little further down the Lehigh. The lumber trade of White Haven is increasing very rapidly, and every new saw mill is being added.

A young man named George Noland was instantly killed on Tuesday afternoon at Howe's Mill, in Rome township, Crawford county. He was rolling logs on an elevated railway, which gave way, and he was caught under the load. The unfortunate boy fell to the ground, striking the back of his head, and one of the logs was thrown upon him, virtually crushing out his life. Deceased was about 20 years of age and a relative of F. Page, grocer, of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Irish, of Wellsburg, Erie county, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding on the 15th inst. Mr. Irish is in his seventy-fourth year, and his wife in her sixty-sixth.

There is in Spring township, Crawford county, a wild grape vine measuring four feet in circumference near the ground, and which, after a run of fifteen feet, and one of the size was thrown upon him, virtually crushing out his life. Deceased was about 20 years of age and a relative of F. Page, grocer, of this city.

Alexander McClier, of Summerhill township, Cawford county, died on the 24th inst., in his eighty fourth year. He served out two terms of enlistment in the war of 1812. He had been a resident of the place where he died for the last seventy-seven years.

Sergeant Wm. B. McCreary, a soldier of the war of 1812, died at Fairview, Erie county, October 15, in the eighty-ninth year of his age and the fifty-seventh year of his residence. He was very much impaired, so much so that it was with difficulty he could speak a few words with him; but he was a good talker, and like most old people, the story of his early life was always a subject upon which he was easily drawn into conversation. He was a good musician, and only a few days before his death had completed a bureau as a present for one of his neighbors. He was mounted in the right hand at the battle of Ch

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FOURTH AVE. AND SMITHFIELD STREET.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, October 28, 1870.

The local money market maintains an active condition, and the offerings are well distributed through the various discount houses. It is noticed that the loanable means of the banks have considerably increased, and they are extending more liberal favors to their customers in the way of loans. Good paper is scarce in the open market, which is of itself an evidence of the increased supply with the banks.

—The movement in local stocks has been light, and no changes of importance is noticed in prices. Allegheny Valley 7 30 Railroad bonds are scarcely so firm judging from the little demand to date for them, but the advance will come. There have been several transactions during the past and present month at 60, but latterly few bids are made for them higher than 89¼. Connellsville Ts are held at 90, as high as 82½ bid for the old 6's (Turtle Creek Division).

Some inquiry, although very light, for Columbia oil stock is made. It would be difficult to give this stock a fair quotation at present. The great body of stockholders are satisfied to hold on, and as most of them are able to carry their stock, there is little danger of any low prices so long as the daily yield averages so liberally.

MESSRS. IRA B. MCVAY & CO. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close
U. S. Bonds '81	113½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds '62	112½	112½	112½
U. S. Bonds '64	111½	111½	111½
U. S. Bonds '65	110½	110½	110½
U. S. Bonds '65 new	110½	110½	110½
U. S. Bonds '67	110½	110½	110½
U. S. Bonds '68	110½	110½	110½
10-40s	108½	108½	108½
Gold	111½	111½	111½

JAMES T. BRADY & CO., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	112½
U. S. 6s, 1881	113½
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	112½
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	111½
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	110½
U. S. 10-40s	106½
5-20s, January and July, 1865	110½
5-20s, January and July, 1867	110½
5-20s, January and July, 1868	110½
Pacific Railway	83½
Central Pacific Railway	92
Currency Pacifics	111½

—The Wall street market was especially weak and prices drooped heavily. The *Herald*, in speaking of the current temper of the stock market, says: The vagaries of the stock market are sadly puzzling to the street. The "ways that are dark and the tricks that are vain," which were so peculiar to the "Heathen Chinee" and so disheartening to his opponents in that little game now made so familiar by his widespread poetical fame, are simply insignificant compared with the recent very devious and uncertain course of prices at the Stock Exchange. Thus to-day when money was most stringent the stocks were brightest and steadily ascended the ladder of elastic inch per cents. But presto! when money was offered at six per cent., when the banks were overflowed and the fact seemed settled that the active money stocks grew weak and slowly declined until they were lowest in latest prices. It is the old play, meant to conceal and disguise their intentions, and so confound and overface the street as to give them the advantage of discipline against disorder, the scheme has been magnificently managed thus far. The "veterans" operator who uttered so wise advice yesterday was seen to-day leading several of the drifters of the long Room utterly distraught. Even his sagacity was unequal to the ciphering of the problem.

—The *Tribune* notices the inclination of the Stock market toward lower prices during the forenoon, and a small advance was established, but the operations generally lacked vigor and buoyancy, and by turns the quotations fell off a fraction as the bears made demonstrations against the market. The transactions were of a feverish, unsettled feeling, as if the general impression was that prices should rally, while operators on the same time appear to be too timid to act upon the opinion. This condition of the market is no doubt attributable in some extent to the more active demand and higher rates for money, the effect of which is relatively adverse to a rising market, if no positively in favor of a falling one. Thus far, during the week we have had a very undecided market, inclining to rally from the recent decline, but restrained by a money market rendered temporarily stringent, partly by artificial means, and partly by a demand for money to move the cotton crop. These spasms of money tightness have but little effect, however, in the long run, it being very well understood that greenbacks do not go out of the country, and that the security can last unless the Treasury withdraws them from circulation. Individual panics, we say, cause a flurry by locking up a few millions, and a demand, which, if made by nations, and a demand, which, if made by nations, would crop movements, may temporarily curtail the supply, but this trouble soon cures itself by drawing it from other parts of the country. Hence the idea of a tight money market has no terrors for speculators who have strength enough to bridge over a temporary difficulty. In the afternoon the features of the market were the same, prices occasionally advancing fraction, but attaining no position of evenness, and leaving the watchful observers of the stock telegraph in the various offices in about as much doubt as before.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Sooma, Apollo building, No. 86 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, and buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } FRIDAY October 28, 1870.

REMARKS.—The weather was cloudy and cool, with indications of rain. Business, in all its various departments, was reported fair, and generally on the increase. The stocks of all kinds of Pittsburgh manufactured goods is large, and peculiarly adapted to the fall and winter retail trade. Country dealers are not slow to improve the occasion, and are making heavy purchases. The liberal dissemination of newspapers throughout the county, and the almost universal disposition of the people to read them, has opened the eyes of the general public to the important fact that Pittsburgh is the place to buy goods cheap and on good terms. See COMMERCIAL for reliable houses. Flour is still steady and unchanged in prices—mills and stores being well supplied, and report an active trade demand. Grain is still arriving freely, and finds a ready market at current rates. Groceries remain unchanged with an active trade. Bacon and provisions are active, Some slight changes in figures will be found under the proper heading. So far as the local retail market is concerned, it is bountifully supplied, and reasonable prices rule.

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—No change in prices, and we are reported a fair business at the following: Pots sell, 7@7½c; Pearls, 9@9½c; Soda Ash, refined, 3½ @ 4c; cask, 2½@3c; Sodium, 4½ @ 5c; Saleratus, 3½@3½c.

APPLES—Receipts since our last heavy; the current rates $2 00@2 50 ₱ bbl for *fair* to prime and $3 25@3 50 for choice.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The stock of bacon is very light, and not much selling on account of fresh pork being so low in price. Pickled, however, are but little changed: We quote: Shoulders 12½@13c; ribbed sides 17½ @ 18c; short ribbed sides 18½c; clear sides 19c; sugar cured hams, plain, 24c; sugar cured hams, canvassed, 25@25½c; shoulders, sugar-cured canvassed, 16 c; breakfast bacon, canvassed, clear, 21c; mess pork $27 50@28 00; dried beef, canvass'd, 22½c. Sales of 15 of tongues at $8 ₱ dozen. Hogs tongues $1 00 ₱ dozen.

APPLE BUTTER—The market contains a fair supply, and sales range from 60@75c ₱ gallon.

CRANBERRIES—The supply is fairly up to the demand, and sales are regularly made at the following figures: Seneca Reds Berries $18; Eastern Cultivated $12@13 per barrel.

CIDER—In moderate supply, with sales at $6@8 per barrel.

CHEESE—Demand fair and prices unchanged: We quote Western Reserve 12½@13c; factory 14@15c; Goshen, Ohio, 15@16c; New York 16@16½c; Sweitzer 19@20c ₱ lb.

SOAP—Prices are steady; Babbitt's 10c; Oakley's, 10½c; chemical olive, 8c; rosin, No. 1, 6c. The demand is fair. The dealers and wholesale grocers are regular, with a good business doing.

SEEDS—Market unsettled and prices nominal. Flaxseed $2 50 ₱ bush; clover seed $6 50@7 00.

BUTTER—The market is less active and lower; good to fine rolls 30@35c ₱ lb; law grades have no fixed prices.

WOOL COODS—The supply is in excess of the demand, which causes a dull market. We are reported sales at 0@7c per lb, extreme rates.

BEANS—The demand was fair and sales were regular from store at $2@2 25@2 50 ₱ bushel, the latter for choice new apples.

LARD OIL—There is a fair demand at the following rates: Extra No. 1 at $1 17; No. 2 do at $1 05@1 10.

FLOUR—We have no change in price to note. Following are the current rates: Mozart, $7 extra; Standard brands, white wheat, fancy brands, $7 10 in barrels, $6 85 in bags; red winter, fancy brands, $6 75 in bbls, $6 50 in sks; sales of Dayton, Ohio brands, $7 00 in bbls, $6 50 in sks; old Minnesota, for bakers' use, $6 50 in bbls, $6 25 in sks. The mill prices being unchanged, we omit them.

GRAIN—Market—Receipts of No. 1 at 51c ₱ bu; No. 3 58c; No. 1 oats at 36@38c ₱ bu.

HOPS—We are reported small sales at 27@28c ₱ lb for new crop.

LEMON—There is a better demand, and sales of Phœnix Hydraulic are regularly made at $2 75@3 75 ₱ bbl; Louisville $1 00@1 50 ₱ bbl.

LIME—The supply was fairly up with the demand; we note sales at 95c@$1 ₱ bush.

EGGS—The supply is large, the margin ample, and prices are firm; sales good fresh at 28@30c.

COAL—Market well supplied. We note sales of Pittsburgh at $9 00@9 50 ton ₱ the car load.

GRAIN—We have no changes to note in prices. We are reported a sale of one car red winter at $1 50; one car of corn, in the ear, at 55c., and 80 sacks rye at 85c per bushel. White Wheat sells at $1 20@1 45. Oats steady at 38@39c from store. Corn, from store, 55@56c; old 58@60c per bushel. Barley—dull, but wanted at present unless at low figures; we are reported sales of 5 cars Ohio spring at 90@95c@$1 ₱ bu-B.

RICE—Sales of Rangoon at 8c; Carolina 9@ 9½c; Patna 8½@8¾c ₱ lb.

HAY—Prime timothy $20 ₱ ton at the mills; $19@$21 from store.

ONIONS—The supply is light and prices have advanced; sales at $1 00@1 25 ₱ bbl.

FRUITS—In fair demand; sales Prunes at 12½c; currants 15½c; layer raisins $4 50 ₱ box; Valencia raisins 16@16c ₱ pound.

SALT—Market well supplied; sales by the car load $1 60@1 65; sales from store at the usual advance.

TALLOW—Sales of city rendered at 8½@9c.

SAPOLIO—Sales of Enoch Morgan's, 4 sizes, six dozen cost $6 50.

WHISKY—There has been no change in price since the late advance, and sales are regular at the following figures: Rectified $1 05 proof 11 0c; high wines $1 00. Rye whisky $1 25@1 26 according to age and proof.

BAY—The market is abundantly supplied, and sales are regularly made from wagon at $12@16@18 ₱ ton.

PIG IRON—The market contains a good supply, and is in a fair trade demand at $18 ₱ bush.

BAR LEAD—There is a fair trade demand, and sales are regularly made at 10½@11c ₱ lb.

HIDES—are selling in a regular way at 3@ 3½c ₱ lb.

TIES—In fair demand; we are reported sales of Cleveland white at $2 25 ₱ dozen; Eastern $2 75.

GROCERIES—Leading dealers report a very active trade at unchanged prices. We continue previous quotations:

COFFEE—Sales Java at 27@27½c; Rio, fair to prime, 19@23c; ordinary, 18c.

SUGARS—Crushed, powdered and granulated 14@c; A coffee 13½c; Extra C coffee 13@13½c; C 13c; C yellow 12@13c; Porto Rico, 11c for prime and 12c for choice.

RAW SUGARS—Orleans 11@12c; Cuba 10½@ 11c; Havana, in boxes, 11½@12½c. Molasses sugars 9½@11½c, being an advance of ½c ₱ lb.

SYRUPS—Havemeyer & Elder's, 60c; white tarpot syrups, 50c; Lovering's, clear of drips, 50c; Golden 60c; amber and lower grades 40, 50 @55c ₱ gal.

MOLASSES—Sales New Orleans (old) at 85@ 90c ₱ gallon; Porto Rico 70@85 c; New Orleans (molasses (new crop) by the barrel $1 30 ₱ gallon.

POULTRY—The supply is up to the demand; spring, by the coop, sell at 5@5½c ₱ lb; turkeys fetch from 11 to $1 50 a piece.

SODA—In kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers, 8c; sal soda, 3c.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, ½-lb cans, $1 75 ₱ dozen; ¼-lb cans $3 25; 1 ₱ cans, $6 00 per dozen.

HONEY—The supply is limited, and prices are firm at 25@30c ₱ lb.

DRIED FRUIT—There is some inquiry; sales peaches (halves) at 9½@10c; apples, choice 9½@ 10c ₱ lb.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, October 29, 1870.

REMARKS.—The market continues weak. A number of sales were made at a slight decline in prices. The fact is, the market at present is just in that condition that correct figures are not easily obtained. Notwithstanding the low figures, refiners are not disposed to take hold. Hence, most of the sales are in settlement or to fill previous contracts. The advantage of the market continues on the side of buyers.

CRUDE.

The rates are altogether nominal, prices being very uncertain and unsatisfactory. We quote as follows: Spot or October, 23½@23¾c; November, 9c bid, 9½c wanted; seller's option, all year, 87½c, lines firm; January to July, 1871, 9½c bid, 9¾ wanted.

SALES.

2,000 bbls tank oil, spot.....9½c
2,000 bbls tank oil, spot settlement.....9½c
1,000 bbls November, S. O.....8½c
1,000 bbls November, S. O.....8½c
500 bbls November, S. O.....8¾c
6 car loads, spot.....9½c

REFINED.

The market was quiet, dealers manifesting but little inclination to operate. We have seldom witnessed less inclination among dealers to operate, prices being uncertain; quotations were as follows: Spot or October 23½@23½c; November 23¾c; December 23c.

SALES.

2,000 bbls, October.....23½c
2,000 bbls October.....23½c
2,000 bbls first six months 1871.....23½c
and $1 00 ₱ barrel for privilege of calling.

NEW YORK, October 28.—The oil charters yesterday were: A ship to Bremen with 7,000 barrels petroleum at 4c; a bark to Rotterdam in the United Kingdom with 2 400 do do at 5c; a bark from Philadelphia to Hamburg or Bremen or Antwerp, with 4 000 do do, at 5c 15-32.

[By Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, October 28.—*The Herald* says: There is considerable activity in the market to-day, and the aggregate of reported transactions reached about 21,000 barrels. In the morning the prices bid were $3 95@4 07½, and most sales were made at these figures; in the afternoon the market was weaker with sales at a decline of 5c ₱ barrel from the prices of the morning. Lower prices were bid, but with sellers at $3 10. During the afternoon sales at from $3 05@3 07½c. On the upper creek $3 00 was the ruling price until the close, when $2 95 was the best figure. The market was weaker at the close. The following sales were made:

3,000 bbls upper creek.....$3 00
1,000 bbls Petroleum Center.....2 95
1,000 bbls Petroleum Center.....3 05
500 bbls Petroleum Center.....3 07½
1,500 bbls lower creek.....3 05
1,000 bbls lower creek.....3 07½
1,000 bbls lower creek.....3 07½
1,000 bbls lower creek.....3 07½
1,000 bbls lower creek.....3 12½
1,000 bbls lower creek, H. G.....3 20

NO. all year, at $2 95.

NEW YORK, October 28—Closing 27.—At the close of the market to-day oil was quiet, with rather more inquiry for crude in bulk. Small lots sales ranging 2,000 bbls at 11½c, closing with this price asked. Refined was inquired for firmly, slowly and prices a fraction easier; 1,000 bbls brought 23c, and rumored 5,000 bbls, this lot sold late last evening, a 23c. For Philadelphia delivery the market steadily held, but no business reported; for October, standard white, 23½c.

TITUSVILLE, October 28—The market is quiet and firm but moderately active at $3 60 on upper creek.

ROUSEVILLE, October 28.—The market is quiet and firm; offers of 1,000 bbls at $3 15.

OIL CITY, October 28.—The market is quiet but firm at $3 10 on lower creek, and $3 50 Oil City delivery, and nothing at $3 75.

STEAMBURG, October 28.—Market unchanged at $3 60 on road.

PHILADELPHIA, October 28. Market quiet but steady. Prime light straw to white, 23½; standard white, 23½@23¾c; crude 10½@10½c.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, October 28.—The market is quiet at $3 10.

NEW YORK, October 28.—Petroleum quiet and weak.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, October 28, 2:45 P. M.—Market dull; crude 11½@11¾c; refined; 23½ will buy cargoes; sales of 1,840 bbls in small lots to fill up, at 23½@23¾c. Philadelphia; 2,000 bbls October, at 23½c.

TITUSVILLE, October 28.—Market a little better to-day at $3 10.

TITUSVILLE, October 28.—Market quiet and inactive, with no disposition to do anything; buyers offering $2 85 for small lots.

PETROLEUM, October 28.—Market dull, nothing doing; offering about $3 10@3 15.

PLEASANTVILLE, October 28.—The market is dull and nothing doing at $2 90@$2 95.

OIL CITY, October 28.—Market dull and quiet at $3 10@3 25 on lower creek and $3 50@3 55 at Oil City.

PHILADELPHIA, October 28, 3:30 P. M.—October 23½@23¾c; November 23¾@23¾c; December 23c. Crude 11½c. Market is now dull.

PHILADELPHIA, October 28, 5:30 P. M.—Market quiet; October, 23¾@23¾c; November, 23¾@23½c; December, 23c; crude, 11½c.

Crude Oil Received by Rail.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Hutchison Oil Works	634	Hutchinson Ref. Co.	222
Hutchinson Ref. Co.	100	Lockhart, Frew & Co.	450
Peerless Oil Works	208	Standard Oil Works	240
David Kirk	90	Standard Oil Works	140
David Bly & Co.	82	Hutchinson Ref Co.	314
Hutchinson Oil Works	80	Fairview Oil Works	202
Peerless Oil Works	148	J S Miller	229
Total			3,388

Crude Oil Receipts by A. V. R. R.

Lockhart & Frew to Lockhart, Frew & Co, 450 bbls; D C Herbst to Standard Oil Works, 240 do; O C & A V R R to Hutchison Oil Works, 93 do; Lockhart & Frew to Peerless Oil Works 300 do; B S Duncan to David Kirk, 148 do; J B Barbour to Standard Refinery, 80 do; J Chess to D Bly & co, 82 do; B S Duncan to Hutchinson Oil Works, 314 do; D H Goldrick to Hutchison Oil Works, 160 do; B S Duncan to Peerless Oil Works, 148 do; D C Herbst to Hutchison Oil Work, 80 do; C J S Miller to same, 229; A H Pos to Fairview Refinery, 202 do.

Refined Oil Shipped East by Pa. R. R. For Week Ending October 28, 1870.

Hutchinson Oil and Ref Co, 1,068 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Brooks, B & Co, 239 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Peacock & Johnson, 3 bbls L Danfield, Philadelphia; do to W S Hoffman, 3 bbls, Philadelphia.

George Buchanan, 50 bbls to Poultney & Mould, Baltimore.

G E Palmer & Co, 50 bbls to G S Bewley & Co, Philadelphia.

Total Shipments Refined for week.....1,464 bbls.

Shipments of Refined Oil from A. V. R.R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

October 28, 1870.

Lyons & Co, 214 bbls to Logan Bros, Philadelphia.

McKelvy Bros, 24 bbls to Logan Bros, Philadelphia.

Fawcett L S & Co, 200 bbls to Logan Bros, Philadelphia.

J A McKee, 597 bbls to Logan Bros, Philadelphia.

W Myers & Co, 150 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Ref. Co, 518 bbls to Tack Bros, Philadelphia.

P Weinberger 158 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Lockhart, F & Co, 884 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Braun & Wagner, 415 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

M Kochler, 250 bbls to Waring, K & Co, Philadelphia.

J A McKee, 50 bbls tub to W G Laird, Philadelphia.

Total Refined.....4,079 bbls.

Total lubricating.....50 bbls.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, October 29, 1870.

TRANSACTIONS in raw irons during the last week aggregate a fair to meager business. The market is cevold of spirit, and consumers generally are restricting their purchases of crude stock to the supplying of their current weekly wants. Prices are nominally unchanged, but confidence in the future is such that a very little pressure to sell would establish a decline in raw irons generally.

In manufactured irons a fairly active market is reported, but upon a general falling off in the volume of orders coming forward, the early future looks less encouraging. We are advised of slight concessions offering on round lots for forward deliveries.

We are reported the following sales:

Bituminous Coal-Smelted from Lake Superior Ore.

100 tons close grey forge	30 00—6 mos
50 tons ditto	31 50—4 mos
150 tons ditto	31 50—6 mos
150 tons good medium	30 00—4 mos
200 tons grey forge	31 00—4 mos.

Lake Superior forge at furnace

to go west	25 00—60 d'ys
100 tons grey forge	31 00—6 mos
50 tons mottled	31 50—6 mos
200 tons close gray common forge	29 00—5 mos
100 tons gray forge	31 00—4 mos
60 tons gray forge	31 00—4 mos

Allegheny Coke.

100 tons red bank	30 00—4 mos
50 tons cold short	30 00—4 mos.

Anthracite.

30 tons No. 1 foundry	$35 00—4 mos.
40 tons No. 1 foundry	36 00—4 mos.
100 tons No. 1 extra foundry	36 00—4 mos
70 tons No. 1, extra foundry	36 50—4 mos
20 tons No. 1 extra foundry	36 75—4 mos.
150 tons No. 2 foundry	32 00—4 mos
20 tons B No. 1 foundry Iron	33 00—5 mos.
30 tons B No. 1 foundry Iron	34 00—4 mos.
100 tons No. 2 foundry Iron	32 50—4 mos.
200 tons No. 2 forge	31 00—6 mos.
50 tons No. 1 forge	30 00—6 mos.
50 tons No. 3 pentrail forge	31 00—6 mos.
50 tons neutral, favorite brand	31 50—6 mos.

Receipts of pig iron per Erie Canal to this week ending October 28, 1870, by Nimick & Co.:

	Tons.
Canalboat Ocean Star	70
Canalboat Jack Boyle	61
Canalboat Ivan Barnard	60
Canalboat George Metcalf	60
Canalboat M. S. Marquis	62
Canalboat Niagara	60
Canalboat Champion	65
Canalboat George R. Tuttle	62
Canalboat Home	62
Total	537

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD P. R. R. CO. LINES.

Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co	3 Bryan & Cuscher, in	3
Ballman & H.	19 J W Porter, in	3
McKnight & A.	9 Lyon, Burns & Co, in	1
Brady's Bend I Co.	4 Zug & Co, in	2
Brady's Bend I Co.	2 J Wood & Co, in	2
Everson, P & Co, in	2	
Total		46

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

J W Porter, metal	12	Bryan & Cuscher, in	4
Jos Knoefnel, metal	5	Lyon, Burns & Co, in	3
A Bradley & Co, in	1	Reisner, in	2
Hallman & H, in	1	D DeHaven	1
Total			31

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Shoenberger, E & Co,	17	Union Iron Mills, o	2
Lewis Oliver & P, o	1	Zug & Co, o	1
McKnight & Co, o	2	Nimick & Co, b	1
Total			24

MERCHANT PAR AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, October 29, 1870.

The following are the card rates of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips:

Iron, standard list. Assorted orders...½c rates
Discount off standard list.
Carriage and tire bolts, full square
heads, forged nuts.....60 and 10 net
Plow bolts.....2½ and 5
Machine and square head bolts.....40 and 5
Coach and lag screws, by the 100.....40 and 15
Square and hexagon nuts and
Washers.....4½c ₱ lb off
REF PRICES.
Harrow teeth, in lots of 1 ton or more, 1 in. diam. 6½c; ¾ and ⅞ in. diam. 6¾c; ½ in. diam. 4½c ₱ lb.
Skein bolts, in bulk, in lots of 1 keg or more, ⅝ in. diam. 7½c; 9-16 in. diam. 8½c; ½ in diam. 9½c; ⅜ in ₱ extra, when less than 1 keg of each size is ordered.
Coach and lag screws, in bulk, in lots of 1 keg or more, 1 inch, 5½c; less sizes 6c.
Screw Hook and Eye hinges, ⅜ to 1 in. diam. 10½c; ¾ in. diam. 11½c; ½ in. diam. 13½c ₱ set.
Screw and Strap Hinges, in lots of 100 pairs or more, 14 to 16 in. long, 7½c; 18 in. long, 8c ₱ lb net.
Strap and T hinges.....10 and 7½ ₱ cent. off
Screw hitching rings.....$7 50 ₱ 100 net.
Duck rest tuyere irons.....$44 ₱ doz.
Cast iron washers.....5½c ₱ lb
Bridge and roof bolts—
1 to 2¼ in. diam. over 8 feet long.....9c ₱ lb. 4½c
1 to 2¼ in. from 4 to 8 feet long.....5½c
1 to 2¼ in. diam. from 1½ to 4 ft. long 6½c
⅝ and ¾ in. diam. over 8 ft. long.....6c
⅝ and ¾ in. diam., from 1½ to 4 ft. long.....6½c
⅝ and ¾ in. diam., from 1½ to 4 ft. long.....6½c

WAGON HARDWARE.

Wagon box strap bolts, 14 inch, 80c net ₱ set of 8 bolts.
Wagon box strap bolts, 15 inch, 90c net ₱ set of 8 bolts.
Wagon box strap bolts, 16 inch, 95c net ₱ set of 8 bolts.
Wagon box strap bolts, 17 inch, $1 05 net ₱ set of 8 bolts.
Wagon box strap bolts, 18 in., long by 1¼ at screw end.....$1 10 net ₱ set of 8 bolts
Wagon box strap bolts, 19 in., long by 1¼ at screw end.....$1 20 net ₱ set of 8 bolts
Wagon box rods, narrow track, each.....15c
Wagon box rods, wide track, each.....16c
Single tree irons, ₱ set of 4 pieces.....80c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 2¾ inch wide, ₱ set.....48c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 3 inch wide, ₱ set.....50c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 3¼ inch wide, ₱ set.....53c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 3½ inch wide, ₱ set.....57c
Wagon Brake Ratchets, each.....13½c
Wagon Hammer Straps, each.....10½c
Platform bolts, single tree irons, bolster plates, brake ratchets and hammer straps, in lots of 50 set, each, 10 ₱ cent. off.
Wagon box staples, 1½ to 2½ inch ₱ 100 net.....$15 net.
Wagon box rivets, each.....6 net.
King bolts, ⅞, 1 1/16 and 1¼ inch in diameter, ₱ lb.....4¾
Wagon rivets, extra large and oval head, ¼ inch diameter, all lengths, ₱ lb.....11½
Tongue cap iron, same as band iron, 1½, 2, and 2½ inch wide, ½ ₱ lb over same size of band iron, net.

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

October 27.—American Pig—The market for American pig iron is in a very unsatisfactory state, and prices are unsettled and weak. It does not seem to be so much the quantity of iron now pressing on the market that is forcing it down, as the fear of the future, aggravated, of course, by the smallness of demand. We hear of few sales, and they are unimportant. We quote No. 1 extra, $31@32; No 2 extra $28@29; Gray Forge $27@28; White and mottled, nominally $26@27; Ground $40@45.

Scotch Pig.—Business in Scotch Pig has been restricted since our last by the smallness of the stock here, as well as by the dullness in iron generally. We note sales of 50 tons Fumfernlee at $30 75 gold; 125 tons Gartsherrie, and 100 tons on private terms, and 100 tons at $33 We quote at $32@33. Coldstream charters are here and what is held a $36. It is offered to Nashville at $40 gold. We quote Garnkirk at $36@38, at which prices several small parcels have been sold. Glengarnock is in very small supply and held higher than it probably will be after further arrivals. We quote it ranging from $38 50 to $39.—*Iron Age.*

IRONTON.

October 27.—We cannot report any changes in the price of pig iron.

All the furnaces are doing well.

Mill hot b ast	21@38
Foundry hot blast	31@38
Bituminous	31@38
Charcoal, cold blast, carwheel	60@65

The demand for bar iron continues firm, and prices are unchanged.

There is a pressing demand for nails at full card rates.

Mt. Savage Furnace, Ky., will go into operation soon. Their old machinery is being regained, and additional machinery and tools are being constructed by Wm. Lambert, of this city. They will have new boilers, pumps, &c.

The Ironton mill is producing 50 tons of various kinds of iron per day. The nails and hoop mills turn out each, nine tons of it. We were shown some V sheet-iron roofing, for which the company have large orders ahead. It is coated with coal tar, and when placed upon rafters, makes a continuous, durable, water and fire proof roof. The company have contracted with Mr. Lambert, to cover Olive foundry and machine shops with it.

The Ironton rolling

The Daily Commercial.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Elgin Watches—National Watch Co., Chicago.
New Book—S. A. Clarke & Co.
New Books—R. S. Davis & Co.
Plymouth Church—Rev. E. Y. Garrette.
First Methodist Church—Rev. I. W. McKeever.
Central Presbyterian Church—Rev. W. D. Patton.
Second Methodist Church—Rev. F. A. Day.
Trees, Trees—J. R. & A. Murdoch.
Situation Wanted—J. H. Commercial office.
Dwelling for Rent or Sale—A. C. Patterson.
Cut Flowers—John R. & A. Murdoch.
Election Notice—Western Insurance Co.
Situation Wanted—Box 7, Commercial office.
Lecture—Rt. Rev. Bishop Domenec.
Opera House—Macbeth.
Masonic Hall—Delehanty, Hengler's & Bloodgood's Minstrels.
Academy of Music—Sappho Operetta Troupe.
St. Francis Hospital Fair—City Hall.
Mercantile Library Association—Lecture Course.
Grand Concert—Rink, Allegheny city, October 31.
Trimble's Varieties Theater.
Winter Suits—42 Sixth street.
Vitalia for the Hair—Phalon's.
For the Teeth—Sozodont.
Executor's Sale of Real Estate.
Doty Washer and Wringer.
Golden Wedding Rye Whisky—Jos. S. Finch & Co.
Cracker Meal—Marvin's.
Belting and Hose for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Offices to Let—Commercial Office.
Cream Ale—Pier, Dannels & Co.
Overcoats—A. J. Nutting.
One Price Clothing House—A. J. Nutting.
China and Crockery—Reynolds, Sloen & Co.
St. James Hotel—J. K. Lanahan.
Offices for Rent—Commercial Office.
Roasted Coffee—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Furniture—J. W. Woodwell & Sons.
National Insurance Company, Allegheny.
Pure White Lead—Davis, Chambers & Co.
Hair Oils—Chas. Abel.
Notice—Pittsburgh and Connellsville R. R. Co.
Agents Wanted—Wm. Sumner & Co.
Hair Oils—Chas. Abel.
Clothing—A. J. Nutting.
Notice of Release of Bank Stock—A. L. Smith.
Clothing—Urling, Follansbee & Co.
Public Sale of Coal Land—John Blair.

RAILROAD accidents have been the fashion this week, the storms at sea having done damage enough to rest from their labors. The Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad has $100,000 to pay because two trains tried to pass each other on one track near a station in Indiana. The neglect of a brakeman to obey orders was the cause. The Michigan Central enjoyed the wreck of two trains and the death of two men at Kalamazoo, because a freight conductor's watch deceived him. The Ohio and Mississippi also has to settle for two smashed trains, besides three persons killed and a number wounded, and all because a brakeman tending switch went to sleep on duty. On the Baltimore and Ohio road on Tuesday, near Parkersburg, part of the Cincinnati express train rolled about forty or fifty feet down an embankment, injuring a large number of people. This "accident" is thought to be due to the working open of a switch that had been left unlocked. That it happens that all of this destruction of life and property, in addition to the regular installment of casualties, occurred simply because somebody neglected their duty. Maybe the railroad companies will sometime learn that it is cheaper to pay well for good reliable service to prevent accidents and if the railroads fail to learn this lesson readily, the people should enact laws to teach it to them.

AN attempt will be made at the next session of the Pennsylvania Legislature to repeal the so-called Conspiracy law, under which mechanics and other workingmen are liable to indictment, trial and punishment for exercising their prerogatives as trades unionists. Three years since David Foy, Esq., then sitting in the State Legislature as a Representative from the First District, introduced and had passed an act providing for the repeal of the iniquitous statute, but subsequently the act was declared invalid by Judge Ryon of Schuylkill county. Mr. Thomas Hughes said in New York that England repealed her conspiracy laws in 1828, thus virtually legalizing trades' unions, and the laborers of Pennsylvania think it is wrong for this State to be forty-two years behind the times. A workingman says that they "will never get a chance to vote at polls those of our Representatives who may be rash enough to place themselves so in opposition to the popular demand as to vote against the proposed measure."

WHEN the suit of Ramsay against the Erie Railway Company was ended on Tuesday by the default of the plaintiff, Mr. David Dudley Field, attorney for the defense, moved that Ramsey be directed to pay the costs, which he explained would not be quite as great as in the Susquehanna suit of the Erie, where they were $92,000. Judge Barnard said further stated, without being asked, that he would grant the usual attorney's fees of five per cent. upon the amount involved. As the entire Erie road, valued at $100,000, was in litigation, this award of $5,000,000 to the company's counsel is an excellent example of the liberality of New York justice.

MR. GEORGE CAWOON, just convicted at Richmond, Va., of forgery, is a United States Commissioner, and while he was on trial a singular proceeding took place. Leaving the court where he was undergoing a criminal prosecution, he went down town, under guard of an officer, to his own court room and began the trial of an offender against the United States. After that was finished he was handed over to the lock-up to be confined for the night. If there is not something grossly wrong here where will it be found.

CITY MATTERS.

Meteorological Observations.

Mr. W. G. Dunseath, Jeweler, No. 56 Fifth avenue, furnishes the following meteorical observations made Friday, October 28:

Thermometer.		Barometer.	
7 A. M.	52°	7 A. M.	29 23
12 M.	69°	12 M.	29 23
6 P. M.	57°	6 P. M.	29 22

ELSEWHERE.

Philadelphia—Clear; wind N.; ther. 61.
Baltimore—Clear; wind N.; ther. 64.
Detroit—Clear; wind N. W.; ther. 43.
Cincinnati—Clear; wind N. W.; ther. 62.
Louisville—Cloudy wind N. E.; ther. 65.
Chicago—Cloudy; wind W.; ther. 44.
St. Louis—Ov-rcast; wind S. E.; ther. 52.
Little Rock—Clear; wind S. W.; ther. 72.
Cheyenne—Clear, calm; ther 38.
Cleveland—Cloudy; wind S. W.; ther. 57.
Indianapolis—Cloudy: wind N.; ther 65.

GLYCERINE OF ROSES.—The best thing out for chapped faces, hands and lips. Try it. "A."

HALLOW E'EN is coming, and so are you, to R. H. Painter's, 84 Wood street, for a nice stylish hat.

THE ladies are requested to call at Palmer's, 84 Wood street, and examine the beautiful stock of furs.

DRUMMER BOY OF SHILOH.—This beautiful allegorical military drama will be presented to the public during December, under the auspices of the G. A. R.

GENTLEMEN you would do well to call at Palmer's, 84 Wood street, and examine the well-selected stock of hats and caps that fill his cases.

THE Scotch Pebble spectacles which we know will improve the sight, can be had at Duncath's jewelry store, 56 Fifth avenue. Try them.

84 WOOD STREET—Go where you will, both high and low, they are talking of Palmer's hats.

OPERA, field and marine glasses by the best makers, for sale by W. G. Dunseath, Jeweler and Optician, 56 Fifth avenue.

STOLEN.—Wednesday a ladies' gold hunting-case watch was stolen from Stronse's jewelry store on Fifth avenue. The thief was not discovered until yesterday.

BAROMETERS, thermometers, magnetic batteries, mathematical instruments, &c., for sale at Dunseath's 56 Fifth avenue.

Selling Off.

A day or two ago a fashionable shoe store on Fifth avenue was robbed by a peculiar game. A gentleman (?) bought a pair of boots and a pair of "gums" and when the clerk was wrapping them up, asked him to roll up with them another small bundle which he had in his hand. The gentlemanly salesman did so and the customer departed after inquiring particularly about the train on the Panhandle road for Steubenville. A short time after his departure there were earnest inquiries about a pair of slippers which had been wrapped up and were last seen lying on the counter by which this ingenious gentleman made his living could be found of them, it is supposed a temporary haze upon his eyesight led him to inadvertently appropriate and the slippers wrapped up as related. As the slippers were a pair of lady's, and a gent's shoe is a misfit to a stylish young gentleman of this city, it will be seen that the theft involves a value that mere dollars and cents cannot estimate.

The Homeopathic Hospital.

Some of the papers have been publishing statements relative to the alleged inhuman treatment of an insane patient, a German monk, who died in the Homeopathic Hospital about a week ago. It is alleged that the old man was cruelly strapped to his bed, so that he could not use his limbs, and was left to the mercy of the flies, which tormented him by stinging his face, &c. Dr. McClelland, the surgeon in charge, states that these accusations are wholly unfounded; that the man was violently insane, and had to be restrained in order to prevent him from injuring himself; that he was properly nursed and cared for, and that there was no "inhuman treatment" in the case. If there are those who have reason to think otherwise, it would be their duty to make complains to the managers, that an investigation may be had.

DIXMONT HOSPITAL.—An Indiana, Pa., paper, having made some serious charges against the management of Dixmont Hospital, in connection with the death of one Billy Heffelfinger, an inmate, we understand that the Board of Managers have called a meeting, to be held next Friday week, to examine the charges. The allegation is, that the deceased, who had been in the hospital for about 18 months, was badly kept, and that when his body was returned to his friends in Indiana, on the same day of its death, it was literally foul with vermin that infest the human body.

PERSONAL.—Hon. J. G. Blaine, Speaker of the House of Representatives, is now in this city, stopping at the Monongahela House. He is a native of Pennsylvania, and a graduate of Washington College, but some twenty years ago he took up his abode in the State of Maine, where he has since resided. For several years past he has represented that district in Congress. Previous to his return to the capital he will visit Washington, Pa., Brownsville, and other localities, which he has not seen since his college days.

THE FIRST PATENTS FOR TRADE-MARKS.—At its last session Congress passed a law authorizing the granting of patents for the exclusive use of trade-marks upon compliance with certain conditions. The law has just gone into practical operations, and a number of patents were granted last week, among which is one to Evans, Clow, Talcott & Co., of this city, for wrought iron pipe.

A SMASH.

Two Freight Trains Come Together—Thieving Extraordinary.

Thursday morning about seven o'clock, two freight trains collided near Cork's run, on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway; but beyond the damaging of some three cars, and the spilling of some freight, no injury was done. It appears that two freights were coming east, with but a few minutes time between them, when some cars on the forward train became detached. The engineer being on a down grade, checked his speed, expecting that the detached cars would soon come up. The brakeman on the missing cars, however, had applied the brakes and stopped them. The engineer then backed down to them and sent a flagman back, but the other freight was then almost upon them, and a collision was almost inevitable. The engineer of the forward train, unable to couple on his lost cars, had the good sense to run ahead when he saw the other engine coming, and thus kept out of the way. The detached cars were struck and several of them smashed, one or two badly that the freight fell out and rolled down the steep embankment at that place.

In the vicinity of the accident, a number of poor families reside, and, under the cover of the night, some of these made a regular raid on the wrecked goods. A hogshead of tobacco, nine or ten barrels of flour, a hot car-stove, and other articles went over the bank. All these, and many other articles—including even the hot stove—disappeared very suddenly and mysteriously. Yesterday morning Mr. Bradshaw, Freight Agent at South Pittsburgh, appeared before the Mayor, and made information against Larry Lyons and Mrs. Moser, charging them with larceny. Officers were sent down, and under a pile of coal behind one to Lyons' they found three hundred pounds of tobacco. In Mrs. Moser's house under a bed tick, they got five hundred pounds of tobacco. In several houses they found considerable quantities of flour, but it had been gathered up from the wreck, by the pandful, and the officers declined to take it up to prosecute those in whose possession it was found. The tobacco was seized by the officers, but the offending parties will not be prosecuted. Nothing was seen of the stove, which had probably been put into the river to cool off. It is said that a skiff load of the tobacco went over to Allegheny, during the night.

IMPORTANT ARRESTS.

Two Supposed Notorious Thieves Arrested—The Thieves Implicated in Half a Dozen Robberies.

Last night about ten o'clock, Chief Hague arrested a man named Thomas Cox, *alias* Scott, *alias* Fox, at Slaughter's saloon, an information for assault and battery having been sworn out by one Joseph Slaughter, and the prisoner was taken before the Mayor, by a conductor on the Oakland street car railway. Chief Hague for weeks past has had his eye on this individual and a number of others, who were members of a gang of thieves, and have been carrying on their operations in the vicinity of the country. The Chief had received a letter from the Chief of Police of Philadelphia, stating that a man named Thomas Scott was to be associated with Warren Manuel in blowing up a safe in Wallace's, Philadelphia. Manuel was arrested, but Scott escaped from prison before trial. The Chief also learned that a man named Scott was implicated in the robbery of a safe in Wilkesbarre, where there is a hundred dollars reward offered for his arrest.

The gang, learning that the detectives were after them, thought it prudent to leave for Pittsburgh, and if possible continue their lavish exploits here. They were watched here also, and so far as known did not burglarize a single house in this vicinity. It is supposed, however, that Scott was the other party concerned in the $11,000 highway robbery perpetrated on Twelfth street in open daylight.

The arrest of Scott and the payment of Adams doubtless frightened the gang when they received to work elsewhere. Chief Hague learned that they were paying a friendly visit to Columbiana, Ohio, when he wrote to the authorities in that place, warning them of their danger. The thieves discovered that they were known to the police, and left suddenly. The thieves also intended to go to Salem, but were foiled in their design by the timely letter of the Chief, who put the detectives on the alert. The thieves then proceeded to New Brighton, where they blew open a safe, but secured only twenty dollars. They also visited Enon Valley, but it is not known whether they committed any robberies or not. Yesterday the Chief learned that they had arrived in this city, when he made information, from information received, against ——Black-jack, one of the gang, on a charge of having up in safe in New Brighton. He was arrested at the "easy" saloon, on the corner of First and Market streets. They will have a hearing this morning.

ALLEGED BIGAMY.

A Man With two or More Wives.

About seven o'clock last evening Newton C. Davis appeared at the Mayor's office and took out an information against Robert C. Kunkle, charging him with bigamy. It seems that about five years ago Kunkle married a Miss Tillie Goodman, and until recently lived with her. Some months ago he left his home and took up his abode with Mrs. Davis, 129 Second avenue, where Miss Anna Gensler, a niece of Mr. Davis, was stopping temporarily, and it seems about ten months ago Kunkle married her. The matter was kept in secret until yesterday, when the wife of Mr. Davis learned of it, and also that Kunkle was a married man before the second marriage. Mr. Shumaker, Mrs. Davis' son-in-law, was sent down, and under a pile of coal behind one to Lyons' they found three hundred pounds of tobacco. In Mrs. Moser's house under a bed tick, they got five hundred pounds of tobacco. In several houses they found considerable quantities of flour, but it had been gathered up from the wreck, by the pandful, and the officers declined to take it up to prosecute those in whose possession it was found. The tobacco was seized by the officers, but the offending parties will not be prosecuted. Nothing was seen of the stove, which had probably been put into the river to cool off. It is said that a skiff load of the tobacco went over to Allegheny, during the night.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Supreme Court.

Court met at ten o'clock yesterday morning. Present:—Chief Justice Thompson and Justice Read, Agnew, Sharswood and Williams.

The following business was transacted:

Argument etal vs. Cramer, Wetherill and Cramer, continued by Cowan for plaintiff in error.

Campbell vs. Stephens; Armstrong. Argued by Barclay for plaintiff in error.

Crum et al, vs. Kern et al.; Cambria. Argued by Read for plaintiff in error, and Johnston, contra.

Lane vs. Lane; Westmoreland. Argued by Laird for plaintiff in error, and Foster, contra.

Lyle vs. Iseman; Indiana. Argued by Thompson for appellant, and Weir, contra.

Adjourned until Saturday at ten o'clock.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

The case of John McDonald was resumed at the opening of court, and considerable additional testimony for the defense was adduced. In the afternoon Judge Shannon made a lengthy and able speech to the jury, on behalf of the defendant, at the close of which the Court adjourned until this morning, when District Attorney Swoope will be heard.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

The case of Rodgers vs. Robinson & Co., before reported, went to the jury yesterday, but no verdict had been rendered at adjournment.

Under a recent arrangement, two weeks have been assigned for hearing the Allegheny county cases in the Supreme Court. The list will be taken upon Monday next, and as the members of the bar will be required to be in almost constant attendance, it was suggested that the District Court should adjourn for two weeks. After some discussion, Judge Hampton ordered an adjournment for two weeks.

St. Francis' Hospital Fair.

All articles to be disposed of at the East Liberty booth by votes will be disposed of as follows: On Saturday night sealed votes will be taken on the elegant pair of gold bracelets, to be given to the lady receiving the most votes. Competitors—Miss Mary Kim C. M. Woods, Mary McAvoy, Miss Carson, J. Houston, A. C. Hoeveler.

On Monday night the fine gold mounted harness will be given to the gentleman having the highest number of votes. Candidates—Messrs. Kissick, W. J. Porter, Joseph Langhan, Clemence Hoeveler. The ladies cordially invite all the friends of the contestents to be present in time at City Hall. Come all.

Notice of Removal.

The steady increase and present magnitude of our business requires better facilities and much more room than the buildings we now occupy afford, and to meet this want we have the pleasure of announcing to our many patrons and friends that we have leased two of the new and spacious store rooms in the Library Hall Buildings on Penn street for the retail branch of our business exclusively. These rooms will be fitted up in the most attractive and elegant style, and with every needful arrangement for the comfort and convenience of customers. We expect to have them ready for occupancy about the 1st of December.

In connection with the above notice, we may say that with ample facilities for the importation of European fabrics and the purchase of home products direct from manufacturers and the knowledge gained by many years experience of the wants of customers, we confidently hope by well directed and energetic management, to make this new location the most popular resort in the city.

As we intend opening the Penn street store with an entire new stock, we will be ready in a few days to commence a great clearance sale of everything in our retail department, in the Market street store, out wonderfully low prices.

The wholesale business will be conducted at Nos. 77 and 79 Market street and the entire building shall be stocked with choice goods exclusively for the jobbing trade. Jos. Horne & Co., 77 and 79 Market street.

The Board of Guardians and the Homeopathic Hospital—Explanation".

We learned yesterday from members of the Board of Guardians of the Poor, that our item in reference to the application in behalf of the Insane Woman, was erroneous in some respects. His Honor, the Mayor, applied to the President of the Board, Mr. Douglass, (Mr. Fortune being in Philadelphia) and asked that he be taken to the Homeopathic Hospital. Mr. Douglass suggested the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, and on calling at the Mayor's office sent for Mr. Benham, who, on arriving, agreed with Mr. Douglass that he should be sent to the last mentioned institution. The Doctor gave him some medicine, and upon Mr. Douglass's order, Mr. Williams, undertaker, removed the lunatic to the Hospital, the Mayor helping him for his services. We regret being led into error concerning the action of the Board, and it is but due to their action to say that, as scarce an hour elapsed from the time Mr. Douglass was notified until the boy was on his way to the Hospital. There was an expressed intention to have the boy admitted to the Homopathic Hospital, but no application was ever made, and therefore, nor allusion, that the managers had refused admitting him, was incorrect. The Board of Guardians have an arrangement by which they can send such cases to The Western Pennsylvania Hospital, and that is the reason Mr. Douglass suggested that place, when the Mayor requested that he be sent to the Homeopathic Hospital. We give the above statement in justice to all parties concerned.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were admitted of record in the office of Thomas H. Hunter, Recorder for Allegheny county, October 28, 1870:

Matthew Anderson to James B. Jones Angst 25, 1866; Anderson Township; lot No. 2 in Rose's own B'g.....$2,000

Jacob F. Bell, Hospital Bell to Augustus Gaynor, Oct. 19, 1870; 60 by 60 feet on Roberts street, Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh, with buildings.....$425

Hugh S. Fleming to Jacob Orr, November 27, 1870; 2 by 60 feet on Fox alley, East Birmingham; with buildings.....$1,000

Josef B. Meehing to David Thomas, September 1, 1870; lot No. 27 in plan of lots by T. J. Morely in Lower St. Clair township.....$350

Dr. I. W. Thomas to David Emery, April 25, 1870; lot No. 27 in Isaac Morley's plan of lots in Lower St. Clair township, with buildings.....$1,000

Thos. as Mechling to Joan Lacher, October 13, 1870; lot No. 9 in Thomas Mechling's plan of lots in the borough of Ormsby.....$1,750

John P. Neel to Hiram M. Neel, May 5, 1862; 92 acres and land in Mifflin township, with improvements.....$1,800

R. F. Breed to Conrad Wuntel, October 1, 1870; 24 by 92 feet on Joan street, Allegheny City.....$1,000

George Hutt-emeier to Adeline Knoer, March 13, 1869; lot No. 88 in lot No. 97 in Robert Avery's plan of the Reserve township, with buildings.....$375

Christian Kuhn to Adeline Kyner, October 20, 1870; lot 99 in Robert Arthur's plan of lots, Reserve township.....$200

THE BANKRUPT SALE OF DRY GOODS.—This stock will soon be disposed of and our lady friends will regret that they have not secured more of the goods that will be necessary for some time to come while they could be had on change. It is capable of "selling easy" at some of the very best goods in the stock originally contained still remain undisposed of. There are silks, satins, velvets, sating, poplins, calicoes, muslins and other goods too numerous to mention, all of which are of superior quality. Sales to continue every day, morning, afternoon and evening.

A GREAT OBJECTION REMEDIED.—A great objection heretofore urged against machines making a lock-stitch has been that the under thread required to be re-wound upon bobbins—an operation requiring time, skill and patience. The Singer Company now furnish thread wound on bobbins, as cheaply as the operator can buy it on the ordinary spools. Being perfectly wound, they make a more uniform stitch and will run longer and faster without them. No other machine but the Singer uses them. Office and agency, Messrs. Straw & Morton's, No. 20 Sixth street.

ALLEGHENY.

FURS! Ladies', Gent's, Misses' and Children's, at Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

PAY YOUR TAXES.—The delinquent tax payers of the First ward, who have not yet paid their taxes for 1870, for the year 1871, would oblige, should call on Alderman A. Ballse, No. 127 Isabella street, at their earliest convenience, and settle their small bills.

DOMESTIC INFELICITY.—Wm. Straub returned to his home in the Second ward at an early hour yesterday morning, in a beastly state of intoxication, and commenced beating and abusing his wife, breaking furniture, &c. His wife appeared at the Mayor's office and made a charge of him with disorderly conduct, alleging that he is in the habit of abusing his family, and will not work for their support. He will reside at Claremont for the next thirty days.

THE MILITARY PARADE TO DAY.—The military companies comprising the Eighteenth Division of the National Guard, will turn out in dress parade at Union Park, Allegheny, this afternoon. A handsome display is anticipated. The order of the Major General commanding, A. L. P. Nevin, has been issued and published on Wednesday morning last, so that the division officers can post themselves in regard to the time and place of forming, &c.

EDUCATIONAL.

First Session of the Allegheny Teachers' Institute.

The first session of the Teachers' Institute of this city was held last night, in the hall of the Fifth ward school building. There was a large attendance, both of teachers and visitors, the spacious hall being well filled. The exercises were very interesting, and thus the first meeting was a complete success.

At seven and a half o'clock the Institute was called to order by Mr. Boutnell, County superintendent. A song, entitled "Some wee flowers," etc., was now sung under the leadership of Professor Cargo, after which Mr. Campbell led in prayer. Another song, called "The Heart Bowed Down," was sung by Prof. Cargo, when the President introduced Prof. E. E. Garrette, who delivered an interesting lecture on

THE BIBLE IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The speaker said that early impressions are likely to be permanent. Influence exerted by parents and teachers to children goes with them through life. The reading of the Bible in the public schools is always productive of good. He thought that a teachers' Institute should be organized at once. A committee was next appointed, consisting of a representative from each ward, to prepare a programme and arrange such other preliminaries as may be thought proper previous to the next meeting, which will be called by the committee. On motion adjourned.

VANDALISM.

Depredations in the Parks.

During the past few days, the parks have been visited nightly by malicious persons determined to destroy and deface the improvements that have been made, and have met with great success in their work of destruction. The object that any person or persons could have in making these depredations on the parks cannot be conceived, and if apprehended they should meet the severest punishment. On Wednesday morning last the superintending gardener discovered that a plot of beautiful fall flowers, located between Federal and Sandusky streets, had been almost entirely destroyed. The plants were pulled up by the roots and scattered promiscuously over the walks, and other mischief seldomer were observable, showing that the depredator was actuated by a wanton and malicious spirit. On Thursday night a very handsome terra cotta vase, donated to the Park Commission by Mr. Broone, was stolen by some number of boys entered the premises and stole the money, which was lying loose in his pocket. He learned the names of the boys, and yesterday preferred a charge of larceny, before Alderman Boxter, against Jas. Murphy, Alex. Cann, John Alstet and Joseph Nickler.

UMBRELLAS! Silk, Alpaca and Scotch Gingham, at Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

SOUTH SIDE.

TURNER'S HALL.—The new Turner Hall, just erected in East Birmingham, cost $40,000.

HATS of the newest designs at Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

SEVENTEEN.—The Birmingham passenger railway now have seventeen cars on their line.

THE REDFORD HALL FIRE.—The origin of the fire at Bedford Hall has not yet been ascertained.

TEN.—There are ten boroughs on the South Side of the Monongahela river, commencing with Temperanceville and running up to Ormsby.

IMPROVEMENTS.—The Nineteenth street sewer is nearly completed, and the paving of that portion of the street, between Carson and Sarah streets, will be finished shortly.

INJURED.—During a fight between two men in Birmingham, a brick thrown by one of the parties struck and dangerously injured a little child. Dr. J. D. Thomas is attending the sufferer.

CAPS! Good goods, new styles, at Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

GRESHOUS ACT.—Messrs. McKnight & Co., hearing that Joseph Litz, (whose horrible death in their mill we have already reported) was without friends here, assumed the funeral expenses, and closed the mill for the day, to operators an opportunity to attend the burial.

GERMAN IN THE SCHOOLS.—The Directors of the Birmingham schools agree, it seems to abide by the decision of the parents of the scholars in reference to the time and way of the teaching of German in the schools. The decision is to be made in writing to the Principal of the school, by the parents.

ORMSBY BOROUGH PASSENGER RAILWAY.—The Pittsburgh Councils, it is stated, will grant the right of way to the Ormsby Passenger Railway, over Second avenue, at their meeting on Monday evening. The matter is pending at this time, and it is but proper that it be disposed of in some manner promptly.

BIRMINGHAM COUNCIL.—The Council of this borough will hold a regular monthly meeting on Tuesday evening, when the question of laying fire-grate crossings on Carson street will doubtless be settled. It is hoped that in this matter the Council will not allow the East Birmingham authorities to get ahead of them.

THE EAST BIRMINGHAM AND SOHO FERRY.—Mr. Thomas Fawcett, coal merchant, has notified Messrs. Bailey & Co., who have arranged for establishing a steam ferry between East Birmingham and Soho, to desist from further work upon the ferry landing, alleging that the borough has no right to lease the landing. Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., Borough Solicitor, has been called upon for an opinion as to whether the Borough has or has not control of the landing. The case will go to the Courts for decision.

THE EAST BIRMINGHAM LOCK-UP.—The Police Committee of East Birmingham Councils held a meeting, but no action in the proposed lock-up was taken. A plan of the building was presented, but the question of adopting it was left to the Council, and a meeting called to consider it will likely be called next week. The plan proposes the erection of a building 25x50 feet, to contain a cell-room on the back side of a hall six feet wide and an office in the front. Before the cells are placed, the lock-up will stand on Larkins alley, in the rear of the engine house lot.

PATENT LOCK BOXES.—Postmaster Hoerr of Birmingham, will cause to be erected next week at his office some thirty or forty of the new patent lock boxes now in use in Pittsburgh. Eighteen firms on the South Side have taken boxes, and it is expected that some seventy-five or thirty more will soon be handed in when they are erected and their convenience is felt. Those receiving the boxes will be required to pay $2.75 for the large ones and $2.50 for the small ones, and the regular twenty-five cents per month to that office. The boxes will be their property and can be taken away or sold by them.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—The largest house of the week was present last night, at the benefit of Mrs. Bowers. "Lady Audley's Secret" was rendered, and Mrs. Bowers played *Lady Audley* as only she can play it. The part of Alicia (Mr. Sothern's favorite character), and the minor parts were generally up to the mark. At the matinee this afternoon "Lady Audley's Secret" will be repeated, and in the evening "Macbeth," with Mrs. Bowers as *Lady Macbeth*, and Mr. McCollum as *Macbeth*.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Our citizens have not done justice to Sappho and her excellent company. Those who have seen them will bear us out in our regret that this is the last night of their pleasant entertainment. Ladies and children will find rare enjoyment at this afternoon's matinee.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.—A rare bill of Saturday night attractions is offered to-night, all the stars appearing in their most popular parts. Manager Trimble is evidently a firm believer in crowning his house nightly know it. There will also be a matinee this afternoon, for the benefit of those who cannot attend at night.

MASONIC HALL.—Delehanty, Hengler & Bloodgood's Minstrel Combination give their only performance at Masonic Hall to-night. Of this company the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* says: "In some respects the entertainment given at Brainard's Hall was the best minstrel performance ever witnessed in Cleveland. The customary olio of the beginning is dispensed with, and fun commences at the start. The managers have "taken a new departure," and given an entertainment almost entirely original and capital in every part. There is nothing offensive in their performance, but unfortunately cannot be said of all similar organizations; and we think that this feature of the performance has gained a new era in ministrelsy." If you would know whether this is true or otherwise, go to Masonic Hall to-night and see them.

THE WEBER TROUPE will make their first appearance before a Pittsburgh audience at the Academy of Music to-night, in the laughable operatic extravaganza of "Ernani, or the Horn of a Dilemma." They have been playing to large houses in Philadelphia this week, and will undoubtedly crowd the Academy every night.

Doty Washer and Wringer.

We advise every one who wishes to get a Doty Washer and Universal Wringer, to get them if you have to live on one meal a day. You have no idea of their excellence. They will save money, strength, and even your life. —*Philadelphia (Pa.) Christian Recorder.*

Cracker Meal.

For frying oysters and fish use Marvin's superior cracker meal, in one pound papers. TTHS

Bank of London, England.

THE Union Bank of London, England, with the following assets:

Cash in bank	£874,940
Cash in Bank of England	150,746
Cash lent at call	1,716,000
Investments in Government stock, exchequer bills, debentures, consols, reserved fund, bank premises, &c.,	16,282,619
Total	£19,702,285

Drafts at sight drawn on this bank in unlimited amounts, payable in England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales and any part of the Continent at the emigration and foreign exchange office of Thomas H. Rattigan, 219 Smithfield street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

Ask Your Grocer

For Marvin's superior Boston Crackers. TTHS

LOCAL NOTICES.

Important to Pulmonary Patients.

The great remedy relied on for Pulmonary Consumption is oftentimes all that is sought for in the administration of remedies. We know of extreme cases that have been cured—cures are not uncommon, however, and perhaps for the reason that few persons believe in its curability and allow their lungs to be consumed to a fatal misapprehension. That far gone cases of consumption have been cured by Dr. Keyser's Long Cure is hardly to be questioned, especially when persons who have been cured can be pointed out to any who choose to make the inquiry of them. These cases are near at hand in this city, and within a short walk of the Doctor's office. The Doctor doubtless does not pretend to cure every case; nor does he claim that the lung cure will always cure without his personal attendance in every instance it will relieve, and it will surely cure the incipient symptoms that lead to that dreadful scourge; in other words, it will cure when application is made to it in time. The incipient does not squander much in a bare trial either of time or money. The Doctor will examine your lungs if you call on him at his office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours from 9 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 until 6, and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 at night. If your druggist does not keep it, send five dollars to Dr. Keyser, and he will send four bottles, securely packed, by express, with full directions how to use it.

Price $1 50 per bottle.

The Advantage Gained

By buying the "*Golden Wedding Rye Whisky*," distilled by Jos. S. Finch & Co., is, that you are sure of getting a pure article.

A Universal surprise.

Nobody believed, before the introduction of Phalon's Vitalia, or Salvation for the Hair, in the possibility of the preparation for restoring the natural color of gray hair, as clear and transparent as the atmosphere, and as limpid as water. Now everybody believes it now. The old nostrums are discarded, and the Vitalia is the favorite. Sold by druggists and fancy goods druggists and fancy goods dealers. TTHS

From Alex. N. Dougherty, M. D.,

Late one of the Medical Directors U. S. A., Newark, N. J., writes: "I have been acquainted with the composition of the preparation known as Sozodont, I have for some time past been using it in my family, and it has always given entire satisfaction. It is an elegant toilet article, well worthy of the confidence it has received." TTAS

A Popular Hotel.

The St. James Hotel, located on Liberty street, nearly opposite the Union Depot—conveniently to the business part of the city, and also in a stone's throw of all the leading railroads, is a favorite resort for strangers from abroad. The host, Mr. J. K. Lanahan, is just the man to make strangers feel at home, and we can say no one who visits the city would ever think of stopping elsewhere. His accommodations are of the very best, his table supply and systematic management is creditable alike to himself and those in his employ. His rates are always reasonable, and while he is second to none in the city. In a word, his accommodations are first class throughout, and his charges are reasonable beyond expectation. Strangers will not regret putting up at the St. James, and will agree with us that "Lanahan knows how to keep a hotel."

The One Price Store.

Dress suits, gotten up in the neatest manner, from the finest fabrics, promptly made to order at the One Price Store of Messrs Uriing, Follansbee & Co. Business suits made to order, or furnished ready made equal to the best grades of custom work, at the One Price Store. Boys' clothing, superior styles, at the One Price Store. Gents, youths and boys' furnishing goods, of the best makes, at the One Price Store. Every article warranted to be worth the prices asked at the One Price Store, and every article sold as low as the same quality of goods can be had anywhere in the city. Call at the One Price Store, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street, examine and judge for yourself.

Our Duty.

Unlike all others, we pattern after no one. We originate our own styles in New York city, and Nutting, the only real one price C. O. D. Clothier in Pittsburgh offers at all times the very latest styles. 42 Sixth street, opposite St. Clair Hotel.

The Twelve Dollar Suits.

Twelve dollars for a good, reliable winter suit; twelve dollars for a good, fitting winter suit; twelve dollars for a stylish winter suit; twelve dollars for a handsome and durable one. Lowest prices at Nutting's, the One Price Clothier, 42 Sixth street, opposite St. Clair Hotel. TTH

Try Abel's

Prize medal Hair Oils. TTHS

The Finest Assortment of Queensware in the City.

Without any exception, is to be found at the old and reliable queensware house of Messrs. R. E. Breed & Co., No. 100 Wood street. The firm in the city has, or can have, better facilities for importing, and no firm can exhibit a finer garden of goods. The assortment cannot be had at this long-established house. No "second class" quality is offered to customers, because all articles sold are warranted sound and perfect in every respect.

The Great Disaster.

There must have been a disaster somewhere in the East, when such great bargains as are now in clothing at Oppenheimer's, 82 Market street, are offered. Pants from $1.50 upwards, coats from $3 upwards, Overcoats of all prices and descriptions, Heavy suits of all colors. Boys' clothing at 25 per cent. Youths' and men's clothing. Gents' furnishing goods, of all kinds. Also, a very large stock of piece goods for custom trade. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as you will surely buy the cheapest goods at 82 Market street.

"Spalding's"

Prepared Glue." TTHS

Abel's Highly Perfumed

Hair Oils were awarded the silver medal.

Over Coats.

Overcoats, Overcoats,
Overcoats, Overcoats,
Overcoats, Overcoats,